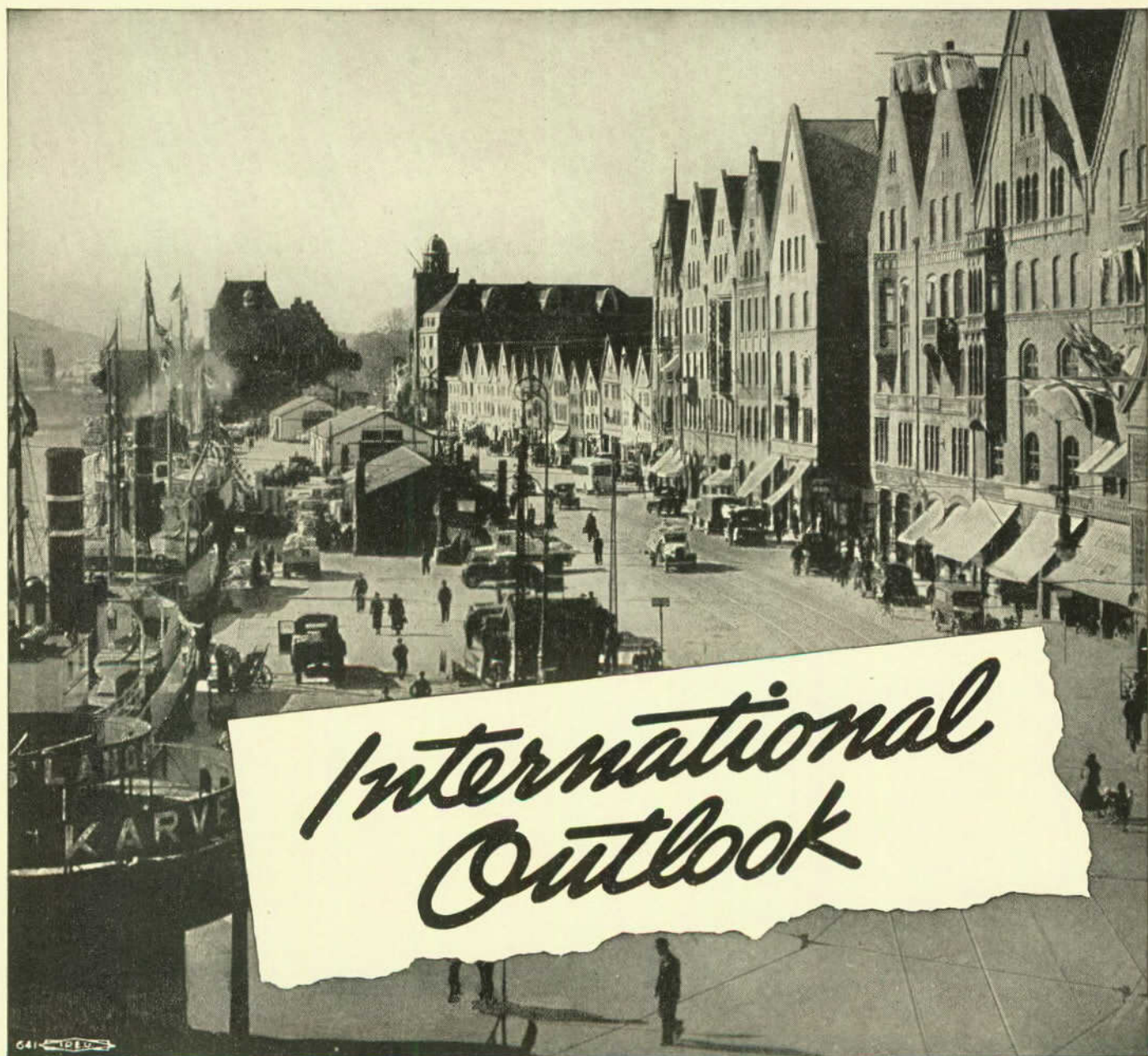


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY-JUNE, 1945

NO. 5

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Brother Seelicke comes through again. He wrote us a nice letter and sent us the following contribution. His letter came from a field hospital in Italy, but Brother Seelicke assures us that there is nothing seriously wrong with him and he hopes to rejoin his outfit very soon now.

THOUGHTS IN A CHOW LINE

Don't make any plans for a permanent peace,
'Cause we've another job to be done;
It will only begin when hostilities cease
And we've finished the Jap and the Hun.

There are three more fiends we're out to get,
We won't rest until they're caught.
Once in our clutches, we'll make 'em sweat
For all the misery that they've wrought.

First on our list, with weak, twisted mind—
We're really after his blood;
That half-witted guy whose fate was signed
By introducing the dehydrated spud.

Next is that demon we've hated for years.
He'll be tortured 'til for mercy he begs;
He'll understand why, when from G.I.s he hears
They've been eating his powdered eggs.

The worst one of all gets all our ferocity,
If he's wise he'll take it on the lam;
He's in for the world's greatest atrocity
For his crime—the invention of Spam!
PFC. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.
L. U. No. 3.

SPRINGTIME

There's something strange about the spring
That lifts our hearts and makes us sing,
That turns our thoughts to foreign lands,
To deep blue seas and shining sands.

We'd like to climb some rocky trail
Far from the sound of road or rail,
To rest awhile and simply dream,
Beside some distant mountain stream.

Where rushing waters splash and glisten,
Bidding us to pause and listen,
To hear soft, tinkling music gay,
The spirit of a springtime day.

Or would we walk a country lane
At sunset home, through fields of grain,
With smell of earth, so clean and sweet,
So different from a city street.

Or through some southern moonlit night,
O'er distant sands where stars are bright;
To breathe the sweetly scented air
Of mesquite, juniper, growing there.

I dream and tint with rosy hue
The things that I some spring will do,
When I have time, when I can go
To Maine, Montana, Mexico.

As I pen this perchance I smile,
This spring I know I'll wait a while;
I'll paint the house, the screens I'll set,
And hope my springtime may come yet.
GEORGE G. PEDLEY,
L. U. No. 134.

THE LITTLE THINGS

It's little things that count the most,
(So writes my boy in France)
A hamburger, a cheese-on-toast,
A neon "Dine and Dance."

A slab of mother's apple pie,
A chocolate malted, cake,
A bed that's clean and warm and dry,
A bath, a juicy steak.

A quiet hour on the lawn—
Oh boy, that shell was near!
A spitting plane swoops down, and on;
A foxhole dive high gear.

What was it I was going to say?
Oh yes: the commonplace,
The little things American way,
Now take on supreme grace!
MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



Aw c'mon and try Philbert. That's as much
like pulling fodder as I can make it.
H. H. MOSLEY,
L. U. No. 1322.

THE OFFICE GALS OF '48

I was in 48's office the other day,
Just to pass the time away.
I sat in Joe's office for awhile
And watched the gals work and smile.
Phones were ringing long and loud,
In the halls outside there was a crowd,
From each window there was a line
Paying monthly dues, also fines;
Some with red cards they hollered about,
It was quite a show as I looked out;
Some had special parties they wanted to see,
"Sorry, he's out, but will be back at three—
Was there a message, or must him you see,
If it's a message, just give it to me."

A guy took her time for 10 minutes or so,
Then turned away and said "let it go."
Some of them hollered long and loud
While the gang outside began to crowd
A stack of checks by an adding machine close
by,
A gal running the machine with an eagle eye.
Another gal going over some files,
As I looked at a blonde she gave me a smile.
It's quite a sight for a guy some day,
If you can get inside and stay out of the way;
Those gals are busy, and "gee how they work,"
They keep everything going and they never
shirk.

With 16,000 members' records, to keep all
straight,
I think they do well to have so few mistakes.
They have to listen all day to some Brother cry,
And judge for themselves if he's telling a lie.
So, to all of you members that think you're
abused,
You're darn lucky, I'd say, you ain't in their
shoes.

They're doing their part, the same as you are,
Besides they ride busses and loaded street cars;
They pay high rents, the same as you do,
They're stung with high prices the same as you.
They have husbands and sweethearts on foreign
shores,
Their chance of seeing their loved ones is no
more than yours.

For, if time would permit them to tell you their
woes,
I am sure you'd be ashamed you trod on their
toes.

So, to those gals in the office of Local 48,
They're doing a good job, so "give 'em a break!"
So I put on my hat and slipped out the door,
And down in the elevator away from that roar,
To my car; I got in and home in a jiffy,
And thought how lucky I was to be "Yours truly,
Smithy."

C. E. SMITH,
L. U. No. 48.

RHYMING NEWS COMMENTATOR

Stockholm, Feb. 2.—The Nazi government is
confiscating all coffins.—(News Item.)

It's a token of ill omen for those
Who, in premature graves, buried scores;
It's a sign their doom is drawing close,
They are nearing the end of their heartless
chores.

The brutal murderers shall at last
Begin to reap the evil seeds they've sown;
The tortures they've planned in their vile past,
Shall return a thousandfold upon their own!

They'll have no need,
'Tis certain, indeed,
For biers on their downhill road ahead—
A blood-soaked soil
In horror will recoil
And refuse to bury them with the martyred
dead;
And roaring tongues of flame on hell's floor,
Shall devour all evil to its core!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniaziet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

A mother writes, "Enclosed is a picture and news item concerning my son, Robert. His JOURNALS always come here and I read them from cover to cover before sending them on to Robert. The men in his crew enjoy them also and they work on the problems that appear in the magazine."

Mr. S. James Senes, assistant state supervisor, trade and industrial education, Springfield, Illinois, contributes an article to the *Educational Press Bulletin* in which he gives praise to the I. B. E. W. Electronics School at Marquette University.

Local Union 1212, New York City, has its own news bulletin. This is a publication with high editorial standards and will do much to increase the morale of all I. B. E. W. members.

Our frontispiece this month is a United States Army Signal Corps photograph.

WAR CASUALTY

This number is dated Volume 44, No. 5, May-June, 1945. The next number which you will receive will be dated Volume 44, No. 6, July, 1945. This means that one whole number will be missing in 1945 to save 85,000 pounds of much needed paper. Sorry.



Searchlight

The sound of planes. We hold our breath
Until the leaping hunger, pale and white,
Of searchlights tears the sky and bares
The anonymity of night,

Were it not meat and drink to us,
The dark virginity of night
Would ever be inviolate
From the phallic finger of this light.

But it is ours, to whom the dark
Is life, to tear it with our hand,
And blast the shaking sky with light
Until it falls to where we stand.

Cpl. Lester Ewing.



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NO. 5

USA May Bring Back Glory of Clipper Era

THE United States was once the leading maritime nation of the world. Shortly after the Revolutionary War its clipper ships went to every country in the world. How we lost this preeminent position does not need to be noted here. With our intensive industrial development following the Civil War, from 1870 to the present day, the United States has been more interested in fabrication than in commerce. Whether we can win back in the coming postwar period a good deal of this maritime prestige remains to be seen. But the development of foreign trade on a large scale bears directly upon the problem of full employment in the United States. The United States is virtually the only unimpaired nation in the world at this hour. We have demonstrated our tremendous capacity for production and the waiting markets are stupendous.

Labor's Stake

The coming international conference at San Francisco brings notables from all over the world and is destined to stimulate the interest of America in international affairs and in foreign trade.

Labor has a stake in foreign trade inasmuch as foreign trade is wrapped up in the problem of full employment. If our foreign trade is low, there is a lessening of foreign markets and shrinking of outlets for American goods. That the United States is not without deep interest in foreign trade is illustrated by the fact that there are now 700 foreign trade associations in 140 cities throughout the United States. This is the latest figure provided by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Of these 700 units 100 are associations of exporters and importers, 400 are trade associations or chambers of commerce having committees on foreign trade problems. In port cities these foreign trade committees are very active. In addition there are 200 world peace and other organizations of citizens identified with internationalism.

The Goal

To produce 55 to 60 million jobs our foreign trade should reach \$7 billion in exports in 1948. In 1929, the United States had slightly over \$5 billion in exports. According to the Department of Commerce, you get a comparison of exports for 1929 and 1948 as follows:

Onetime maritime nation may
recover prestige in foreign trade
to aid full employment

	1929	1948
	(in millions)	
Automobiles	591	1,130
Petroleum and oil	561	818
Industrial machinery	265	649
Electrical machinery	128	195
Agricultural machinery	141	226
Iron and steel	90	128
Chemicals	27	37
Ores and metals	1	32

Discussing the important question of \$7 billion in export trade as related to full employment, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce says:

"In no sector of the economy is the postwar outlook more puzzling than in foreign trade. At the moment, shipments to foreign countries are enormous. But what of the future? What will foreign countries want to buy from the United States after the war? How much will we import from other countries? Under what conditions will trade be conducted?"

"The United States Government, in co-operation with the other United Nations, is striving to remove some of these uncertainties and to aid in reconstructing the broad framework of international trade. The ultimate success of these efforts, however, will depend chiefly on the actions of the individual business man in this country and in other countries.

American Business Aims

"The aims of American business in the field of foreign trade require little elaboration. Simply expressed, they are:

"1. The maintenance of a vigorous export trade to effectively utilize the country's productive capacity and, as a means to this end, the maintenance of a vigorous import trade.

"2. Less interference and disturbance through arbitrary trade restrictions and currency fluctuations.

"Late information on the above problems is detailed in the Department of Commerce booklet, 'Foreign Trade After the War,' by August Maffry and H. B. Lary (October, 1943; free copies still available). Thousands of copies have been requested by trade as-

sociations and chambers of commerce, as well as by business firms.

"This is a companion to the domestic study, 'Markets After the War,' by S. M. Livingston (April, 1943, U. S. Senate Document; available from the Government Printing Office, 10 cents). Both present a challenge to the vision and energy of business and government in the United States. Together, they point out that to escape the burdens of potentially large unemployment in postwar years, the nation must achieve record peacetime levels of both domestic and foreign trade.

"'Foreign Trade After the War' sets a 1948 hypothetical goal of \$7 billion of exports and over \$6 billion of imports, at 1942 levels—provided the 1946 national income is at least \$134 billion and the gross national output of goods and services reaches approximately \$165 billion in 1946 and \$175 billion in 1948. Present estimates for 1944, which may be the war-peak year, are:

"Exports of \$14 billion.

"Imports of \$4 billion.

"Gross national product of almost \$200 billion (nearly half of which will be for war needs)."

"National income of \$160 billion, as compared with prewar totals of \$84 billion in 1929, and \$71 billion in 1939."

"Contrary to a too-frequent belief, most of the money spent on imports and for other payments to foreigners does not 'leave the country,' as is explained in the above booklet, as well as in the comprehensive 'The United States in the World Economy' (U. S. Department of Commerce, 1943; 220 pp. 35c). Dollar funds so paid out, at least temporarily, pass into foreign-owned accounts, but these accounts are continually drawn upon by foreigners for buying American goods and for making other payments to the United States.

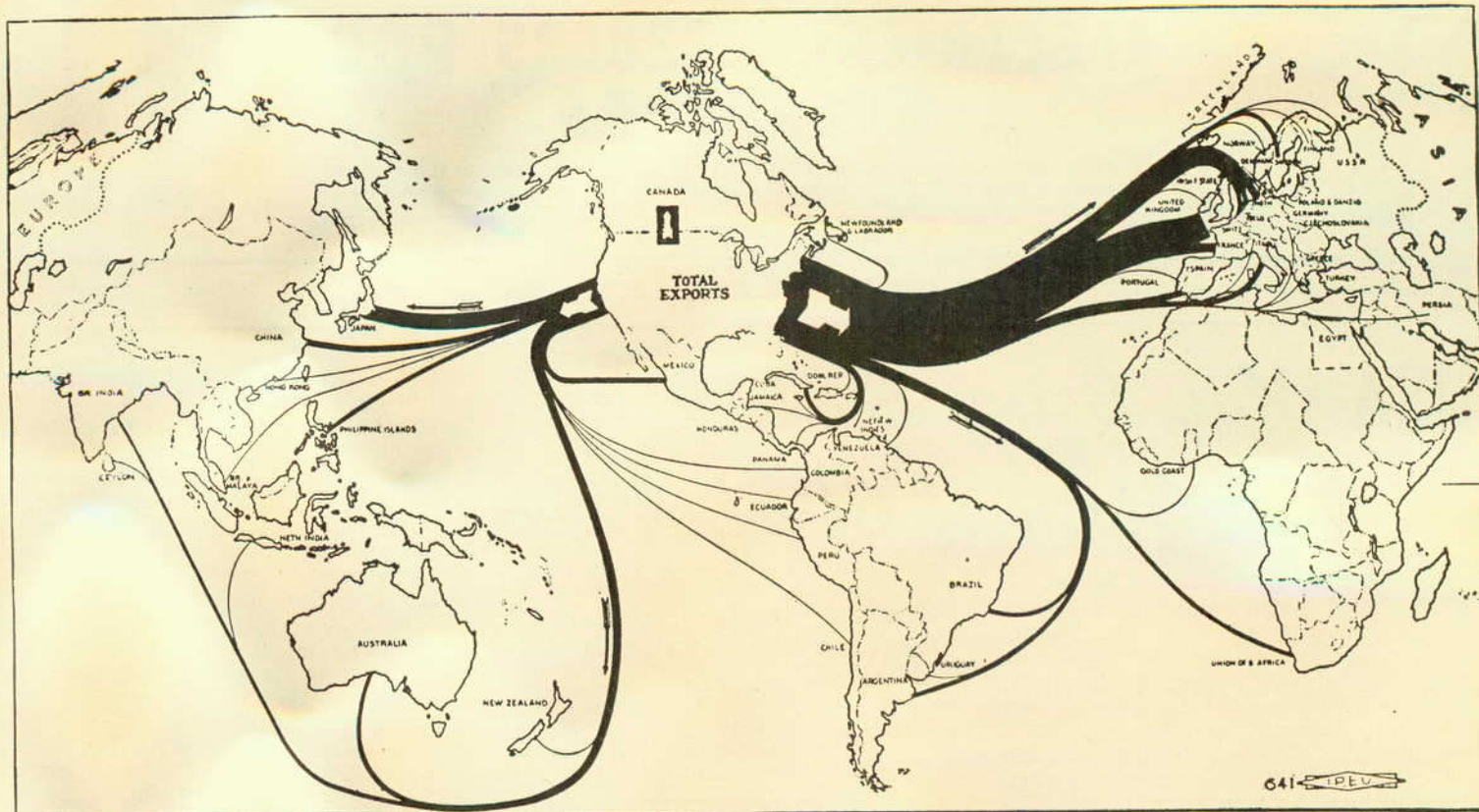
Our Dollars Create Markets

"It is only as dollars are supplied, in some way or another, to the rest of the world that American goods can find markets abroad. The need for intelligent, active trade promotion efforts by individual exporters will remain. The United States Government must also continue its endeavors, by means of trade agreements and otherwise, to free the

"National product"—In 1942, the first full year of the war, national product (the total value of currently produced goods and services) totaled \$152 billion. Governmental expenditures were \$63 billion (they were only \$16 billion in 1939); consumers' goods and services expenditures were \$82 billion, and \$8 billion was expended for private construction and producers' durable equipment.

National product was \$30 billion greater than national income. Of this amount, business taxes, etc., accounted for nearly \$24 billion, and depreciation, etc., for \$7 billion.

"National income"—totaled \$122 billion in 1942. This amount was divided as follows: 69 per cent for wages and salaries; 17 per cent, proprietors' net income; 7 per cent, interest and net rents; 7 per cent net corporate profit.



Courtesy Department of Commerce

EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES BY CONTINENTS

The map shows graphically the importance of leading nations in United States pre-war export trade

channels of trade from the tariff and administrative impediments of the past.

"During the decade following the first World War, the United States occupied a unique position in the world economy. It represented by far the greatest single concentration of industrial capacity and purchasing power. Measured in dollar values, it accounted for almost half of the world's industrial output. It was the world's largest exporter and second largest importer.

"During this period the United States was also the most important source of international investment funds, supplying more capital than the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, and all other creditor countries as a group.

"By the late twenties the volume of dollars paid out by the United States was approximately \$4 billion for imported products, and more than \$1½ billion each for 'services' and for long-term investments in other countries. Services included expenditures for shipping, travel, insurance, interest and dividends, personal remittances, and other items. This total supply of \$7 billion annually to foreign lands enabled them to purchase \$5 billion of our exports each year, as well as to expend further sums in the United States on services and long-term investments

Vast Changes Wrought

"The war has brought vast changes, such as the international advancement of Soviet Russia and China, which will have profound and varying effects on future foreign trade. Among the changes referred to in the above two Department of Commerce reports are:

"1. Enormous physical destruction of productive equipment in Europe and Asia which must be replaced or repaired.

"2. Accumulation of relief needs among the populations of nations devastated by

Germany and Japan, and of long-deferred normal demands elsewhere.

"3. Development of new capacities in many foreign nations and in this country for the domestic production of goods previously acquired through international trade.

"4. Acquaintance with new products, stimulating demands for goods previously unknown; examples include the effect of foreign acquaintanceship with Lend-Lease products of American manufacture and with products sold to overseas armed forces through Post Exchanges.

"5. Sweeping changes in international creditor-debtor relationships, including extensive liquidation of British overseas investments and the building up of large dollar and sterling balances by countries supplying the tremendous war years' import requirements of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Competition

"It is pointed out in 'Foreign Trade After the War' that 'Some of the projected export totals may not be realized because of increased competition from other foreign suppliers and expanded local production. . . . Several producing countries will vie for raw cotton customers. . . . In a number of countries war shortages have stimulated the development of production facilities for commodities formerly imported, such as rubber and steel manufactures, textiles, and certain chemical items.

"The most critical point of all is the functioning of the domestic economy. A potential capacity output of all goods and services amounting to 175 billion dollars in 1948, computed in 1942 prices, as indicated in 'Markets After the War,' has been taken

as the point of departure. How much should this figure be discounted?

"Remember that a reduction by 10 per cent, or 17.5 billion dollars, would imply unemployment of some 7 million persons. A reduction by 20 per cent, or 35 billion dollars, would imply unemployment of around 13 million.

"Businessmen will want to think in concrete quantitative terms. The intention here is to provide a preliminary framework and method for gauging export and import potentialities. . . . By far the greater part of this planning will have to be done by business itself, but the Department of Commerce stands ready to aid through supplying facts and analyses."

Again stressing labor's interest in foreign trade, the Department of Commerce estimates that the equivalent of more than 3,000,000 persons were engaged in the production and servicing of goods for export in 1929. This will be greatly increased if foreign trade is doubled. With \$7 billion in exports the Department of Commerce estimates that there would be in turn about \$6 billion in import trade.

Recipe for Lasting Peace

A Department of Commerce bulletin strikes the keynote for peace: "Lasting peace can be achieved only through international understanding and goodwill. It is natural, therefore, that ever-increasing interest is being displayed in the economic, social, cultural, and political aspects of international affairs. Business, educational and world peace associations have much in common. With our twentieth century technical advancements in airplanes, robot bombs, explosives, and other munitions threatening the annihilation of civilization itself, the

(Continued on page 188)

Book Review: *Brazil on the March*, by Morris Llewellyn Cooke.

THE hydroelectric power industry in Brazil faces opportunities for great expansion after the war, as part of a program of industrialization upon which our South American neighbor already has embarked.

Since Brazil has been primarily an agricultural nation, before the war she relied heavily upon imports for manufactured goods and for coal, oil, and machinery to run her transportation system, public utilities, and the few factories that had been built. By 1942, when the submarine attacks in the Atlantic increased to the danger point and shipping was cut to the minimum, Brazil suffered serious shortages from curtailment of these imports so necessary to her economy.

Our government organized the American technical mission to Brazil to help our South American ally ease the wartime strain on her economy and plan for a better balanced, more industrialized economy in the years to come. The objectives of the mission more directly connected with the war were to conserve shipping space and to keep Brazil producing some important products, like manganese, essential to the war production of the United Nations.

The mission was headed by Morris L. Cooke, consulting management engineer who long has been a trouble-shooter for the President, as well as a friend of labor. In an interesting new book, *Brazil on the March*, Mr. Cooke has written the results of this survey of Brazil's economy and the possibilities for her future development.

Land of Rich Resources

With an area larger than the continental United States, Brazil possesses rich and varied natural resources which, except for a few products like rubber, sugar cane, nuts, coffee, and cotton, have scarcely been developed. Because in the past Brazil depended for her income upon exporting these agricultural products, together with gold and diamonds, Mr. Cooke found that her economy has been one-sided. As a result, Brazil has experienced a series of booms and depressions, and most of the Brazilian people have suffered from very low wages, inadequate food, disease, insanitary living conditions, and lack of education.

Brazil has natural resources for an industrialized economy based on steel. Her iron ore reserves are estimated at over a billion tons, and she has sizable deposits of other metals and minerals needed by the steel, electrical, radio, and electronic industries. Brazil lacks copper and high-grade coal and petroleum, which she probably must continue to import.

Lack of adequate transportation to get the ores from the mines to the foundries and lack of fuel for smelting have hindered Brazil's efforts to utilize her great mineral resources. Since river traffic is slow and rapids and falls make many of Brazil's extensive rivers impassable, the main possibilities for better transportation lie in improving her railroads and in developing airplane and glider freight service in the future.

Brazilian railroads consist mainly of short lines running some distance inland from the eastern coast, with most of the trackage concentrated in the southeastern area. Brazil hasn't enough railroads, and the existing ones are not adequately connected with each other or with the navigable rivers.

BRAZIL, Loyal State, Has Industrial Future

With electrical power, republic to south can overcome natural disadvantages

Consequently, most traffic moves from the inland areas to the seacoast and, from there, goods have to be shipped along the coast to other Brazilian cities. Some of the existing railroads are of narrow gauge and others wide, with the result that locomotives and cars designed for one type of road can't be used on the other.

Fuel Is Scarce

Fuel for locomotives is very scarce. What little coal Brazil has is low grade, and wood or charcoal can't be relied upon to drive freight trains up mountain grades. Until Brazil can find suitable petroleum among her possibly extensive but little explored oil deposits, Diesel engines won't do the trick.

However, a few Brazilian railroads have been electrified, and more can be. The very terrain which impedes the construction of roads and railroads and which makes many of Brazil's rivers impassable gives our South American neighbor unusual opportunities to

develop an extensive electric power industry. Nearly every one of her numberless rivers drops away sharply from its source in the highlands to its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. If the potential hydroelectric power of these many rivers, with their falls and rapids, can be utilized, Brazil can run her railroads, smelt her metals, and build and operate machinery and factories.

But many problems must be solved before Brazil can make proper use of her hydroelectric power. River surveys, sometimes costly, will have to be made to find out where to build dams. Water for the dry season from May to November will have to be stored in dams and reservoirs to keep power plants running all year round. Between Sao Paulo, Brazil's most important industrial city, and its port, Santos, an extensive series of dams and storage lakes already has been built, which supplies enough water throughout the year for the hydroelectric power plants in the vicinity. This system can be used as a model for future developments.

Standardize Electric Power

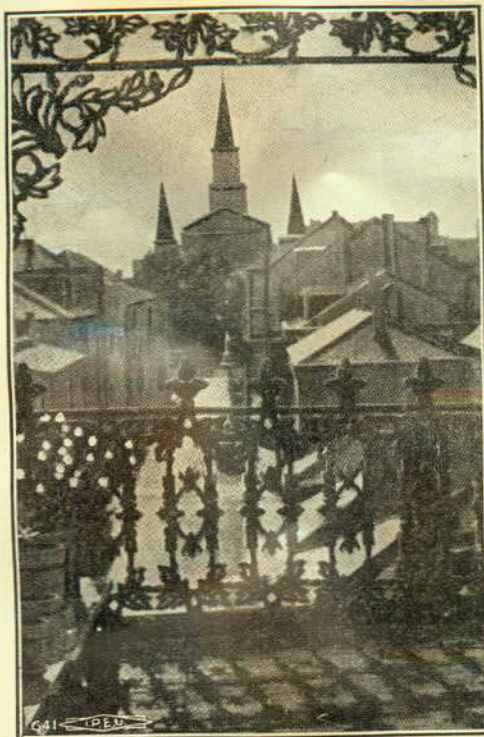
More transmission lines will have to be built, and the electric power itself will have

(Continued on page 187)



Courtesy Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Resources map of Brazil



Scene in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, long a cosmopolitan city and a great port, is the first city to adapt itself to the new foreign trade era.

Establishing a board of directors of 100 members, and with a united community behind it, the City of New Orleans has established International House. International House—is as the brochure reads—both an idea and a building. It is designed to create better postwar understanding between this country and all countries. New Orleans is expected to be the maritime capital of the Mississippi Valley and the countries of South America. The brochure goes on to say: "The governments of nations can establish policies of friendship, but those policies must be worked out by the individual citizens themselves. The most effective ambassadors of good will are the business men, educators, professional men and scientists in everyday contacts."

International House will be a combination club for the welcoming of foreign visitors, ambassadors, consuls, and a bourse, a business centre, for carrying on international trade and relationships. International House was presented to the world over a CBS nation-wide hookup in January, 1944. It is an outstanding example of the spirit of cooperation in every element of the community for the larger purpose of meeting modern problems. Some of the functions of International House are to cooperate with government and official representatives of foreign governments, to open new avenues of trade; to iron out differences between nations, the reception of business men and distinguished visitors from abroad; provide for a series of student exchanges between colleges and universities of the Mississippi Valley and foreign nations, to cooperate in international exports and other cultural projects, set up a film library to be kept current; to interpret American culture to foreign nations and foreign culture to Americans.

The Set-up

The president of International House is William G. Zetmann, president of the Pan

New Orleans Faces

FOREIGN TRADE Era

An American city, long maritime leader, establishes International House, unique institution

American Fiesta. Other members are Rudolf S. Hecht of the Hibernia National Bank, and A. B. Paterson, president of New Orleans Public Service, Inc. The backers of this public spirited enterprise expected to raise \$250,000 with no difficulty and exceeded the sum by \$100,000. There is expected to be no worry about funds. It is expected that this movement for international houses will extend to other port cities.

International House has purchased a nine-story building in the heart of the New Orleans business district and has remodeled it for permanent headquarters. The director of International House is J. Stanton Robbins, a person long interested in international trade. Mr. Robbins has to his credit the development of the "tourist class" type of steamer. He also instituted, for Grace Line, Inc., the first summer schools in South America for U. S. students and teachers. He planned and arranged for the survey of the Orinoco and Rio Negro Rivers in South America. He has been on the staff of Nelson Rockefeller of the Inter-American Affairs Committee, now of the State Department.

Internationally-Minded People

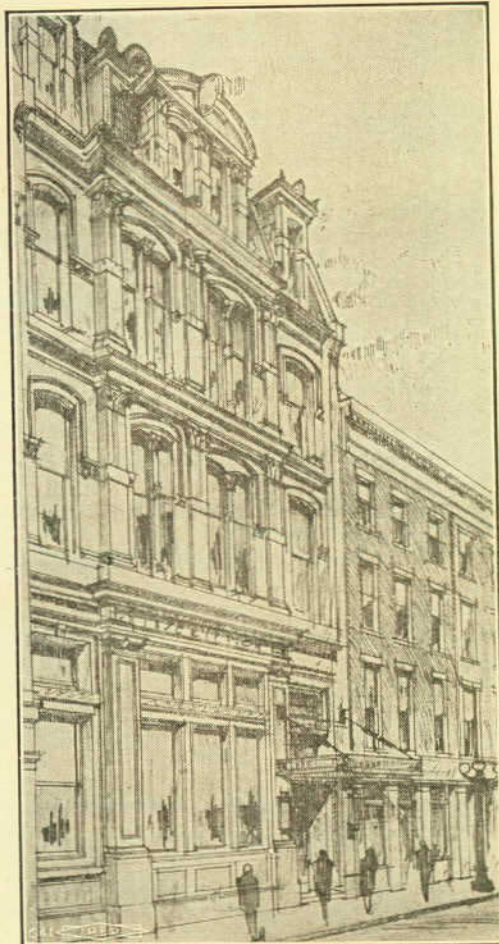
R. S. Hecht of the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, who has been an active figure in the establishment of International House, recently said this about the relationship of the Mississippi Valley to foreign trade:

"I think we have not in the past participated in this trade to the extent we should, but I am greatly encouraged by the clear indications that our people up and down the valley have become much more internationally minded than in the past, and consequently are taking a far deeper interest in our foreign trade, our merchant marine, and our international air service, than ever before. Here at Chicago and within a radius of 300 to 400 miles of this great mid-west market, you are now no more than 12 hours from Guatemala City, 20 hours from Panama, 32 hours from Lima, Peru, 20 hours from Venezuela and Colombia, actual flying time, through our new international air gateway at New Orleans. The southern half of the hemisphere literally is at our doorstep. I am convinced that our leaders have made up their minds to see to it that we shall assert our place and obtain our rightful share of this trade on every continent as soon as world conditions permit the resumption of private trading between all commercial nations. But while we propose to participate in all the foreign trade that can be rebuilt after the war we may as well be realistic and admit that it is next to impossible to make plans now for trading with those countries whose wealth and economic life have been destroyed,—to such an extent that we have no present means of estimating their purchasing power or finding a

suitable basis for putting a value on their currencies. It is but natural, therefore, that we should, for the present at least, focus our primary attention on the trade with the Western Hemisphere and the continent of Africa. Just as the Pacific states naturally will look for their greatest development from the territory adjacent to the Pacific, so does our most attractive field lie to the south of us. We are nearer to them geographically and we understand them better because of the closer relations we have had with them. Besides, our economies supplement each other advantageously since we need many of the raw materials and food stuffs which they export, and we can and do manufacture many of the articles which they are very anxious to import.

Commodities of the Valley

"When it comes to a discussion of the commodities which the Mississippi Valley can export there is almost no limit, and it would be 'carrying coals to Newcastle' to enumerate them to this audience. Some of your agricultural products, nearly all the durable goods that come from your steel mills and heavy industries, and innumerable items of consumer goods manufactured throughout this section, can find a ready



Architect's drawing of International House, New Orleans

market in foreign countries if the right effort is made. In fact this section can produce almost everything the world needs.

"There are many manufacturers throughout the Mississippi Valley section who in normal times exported a part of their product, and who are thoroughly familiar with every phase of the export and import trade. There are many others who also have products suitable for export who have not in the past taken the trouble of learning the intricate details connected with direct sales abroad. But because of the enormous increase in our capacity to produce we must encourage all such manufacturers to take an active interest in the cultivation of the foreign markets as an outlet for their surplus outputs. Even the experienced exporter will find that his knowledge of prewar conditions is no longer sufficient, and that in order to re-engage in private export trade he must reorganize his staff, redevelop his markets, and study anew the up-to-the-minute information which affects his particular product. The manufacturer who has not up to now attended to the multitudinous details connected with export shipments must either look around for experienced personnel to attend to all such matters direct or, if his volume of export business is not sufficient to justify a fully organized export department, he can take his problem to one of the export and import houses which are specialists in that line and are able to analyze for the manufacturer his possible markets, his competition, the style and packing required to make his product acceptable to foreign buyers, and even to check his credits and to finance the transaction. I mention these details only because all too often in the past the manufacturer who might have sold some of his products abroad decided against the idea merely because he knew nothing of the details of foreign transactions or credits and did not want to be bothered with them."

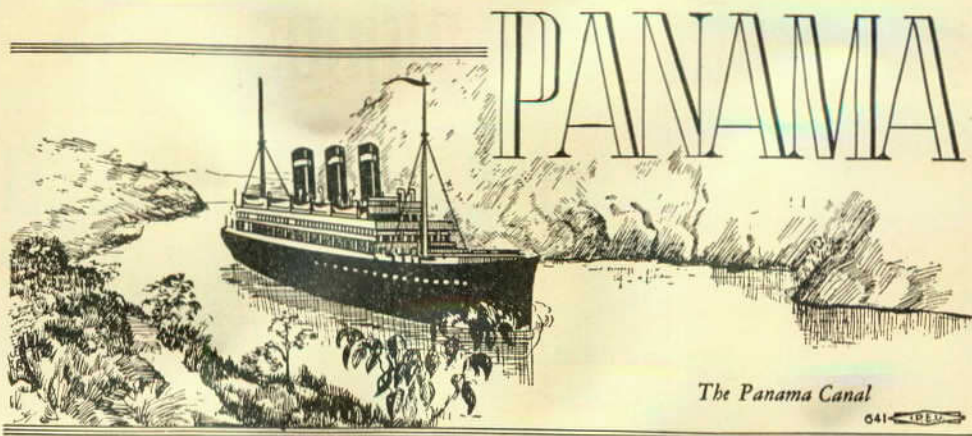
Six Principles

The directors of International House have set down six principles involved in its establishment:

"I. There is a need for a strong organization to promote and cultivate trade and commerce between the valley section and the other nations, particularly the republics of Central and South America, and to serve as the coordinating body for the many agencies of commerce, transportation and travel functioning throughout that area.

"II. There is a need for the establishment of a well-planned cultural program which must include study of the language, customs, traditions, and history of other nations, and which must work in conjunction with the State Department, the Pan American Union, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the schools and universities of the Valley section and all related cultural organizations.

"III. There is a need for the establishment of an organization which will work with the consulates and official representatives of all nations with a view to obtaining their cooperation and sympathetic interest at all times in projects of mutual interest and benefit, and which will provide the facilities for officially receiving and entertaining ambassadors, prominent business men and distinguished visitors from friendly nations.



"IV. There is need for an organization which will assist in establishing in New Orleans an International Merchandise Mart (which is part of the program of the Pan-American Fiesta Exposition that will be held at a later date); to establish international broadcasts and sporting events; an interesting and informative international publication; motion picture libraries; and all types of cultural, scientific, trade and commercial functions.

"V. There is a need for the establishment of an organization at the strategic entrance to the great valley section, the Port of New Orleans, which will work in close harmony with the established postwar foreign policy thereby creating new trade and new markets and promoting international friendship essential to a program of lasting peace.

"VI. There is a need for the acquisition of a suitable building which will house the International House and will provide an attractive place to bring visitors as well as the needed working space and facilities for the organization. To provide continuity and continuous activity a club should be established in conjunction with the other functions of the International House. The club will be made up of executives of New Orleans and the valley and representatives of steamship, barge, air, motor and rail transportation, as well as all others interested in the broad program of international trade, culture and scientific advancement. In this club the business men of the valley section and the business men and representatives from the other nations of the world, particularly the American republics, may meet and feel at home amid pleasant and suitable surroundings."

Significance of International House by Nelson A. Rockefeller

Assistant Secretary of State

It is a great privilege to greet that original handful of men who conceived International House, the leaders of the Mississippi Valley who translated that idea into reality, and all the citizens of New Orleans who will make it live.

It is significant that this symbol of international understanding and cooperation is being constructed in New Orleans. The historic background of the city, its long trade associations with the other nations of the world, its recent industrial growth, and particularly its true community of interest with the other American republics make it a logical center of inter-American activity.

In International House we see the Good Neighbor Policy in action. Words alone cannot make real the Good Neighbor Policy. Governments alone cannot do it. But, governments can create the framework, the machinery within which individual men and women can work and strive for ever better understanding and more effective integration of the economic lives of our respective countries.

A program of international cooperation is only as strong as the people who will it and who carry it out. That means knowledge, tolerance and understanding. It means recognizing the neighbor's problems, it means defining our common goals and aspirations, and it means much hard, individual work side by side.

As a port of entry, New Orleans enjoys unique advantages. There you may meet our neighbors, you may help them, you may be helped by them and together you will be an inspiration to similar centers all over the country.

These inter-American centers, of which there are now seventeen, will look to New Orleans as a strategically located clearing house of educational, economic and social activities to work hand in hand with them in serving the inter-American interests of their communities and of the nation as a whole.

Inter-American cooperation has been tested in war.

Through it a strong bulwark of offense against aggression has been built—a bulwark against the threat to the beliefs and the ways of freedom that we of the Americas hold in common. In the days of victory, and, more important, in the days of peace to come, this program will be faced with an even greater test.

As a nation we in the United States have a grave responsibility ahead. We must be prepared to think and live internationally. Science has brought us too close to one another to permit us to retreat again into blind snugness. Through the miracles of modern communications, knowledge and understanding of world affairs will become commonplace and consequently, national decisions will more truly reflect popular will.

Thus in the world ahead of us, mutual understanding among the peoples of the world, will be of paramount importance.

Tried and tested—proven durable in war—the inter-American system is an approach to international living that blends practicality with realism.

We of the Americas have evolved a structure, based on the understanding and support of the people, which has proved flexible and effective in time of grave crisis.

From **BRETTON WOODS** to **SAN FRANCISCO**

BEHIND the detailed wording of the Bretton Woods agreements, approved tentatively by 44 nations last July, lies the ultimate objective of achieving and maintaining a high level of trade, production, and employment throughout the world.

One agreement calls for an International Monetary Fund, with a capital of \$8,800,000,000 to stabilize postwar currencies. The second agreement provides for an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with a capital of \$10,000,000,000, which can lend money directly to nations and guarantee loans made through the usual investment channels.

These agreements aim to stimulate trade and credit extension between countries. If international trade and investment are increased and held at a high level, efforts of individual nations—including the United States—to maintain full postwar production and employment are more likely to be successful.

After World War I

In the years between 1918 and the Second World War, international trade often was disrupted and diminished in volume because of difficulties in paying for goods bought and sold. In the United States, the dollar is standard currency, in Great Britain the pound, and in France the franc. But there is no single, standard currency accepted by the various nations throughout the world. Before payments between nations can be made, some relationship, called a rate of

International Money and Credit Can Aid Full Employment

exchange, must be established between the national currencies of the buyer and the seller.

Rates of exchange vary from time to time, just as the values of national currencies vary. If rates of exchange fluctuate too much or too sharply, world trade is disrupted. The main purpose of the International Monetary Fund is to stabilize the rates of exchange at which the currency of one nation is converted into that of another to pay for goods. Maladjustments would be corrected "without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity." Scarcity of currencies, discriminatory practices, foreign exchange restrictions that impede the growth of world trade, competitive depreciation of national currencies, which upset exchange rates—all these would be avoided.

Hand-in-Hand Operations

The operations of the International Bank would go hand in hand with the activities of the International Monetary Fund in promoting economic activity throughout the world. After the war many nations will need to borrow money from abroad. Countries with economies that are under-developed, characteristically lack capital needed to exploit mines and to build railroads and factories. The war effort in the Pacific has been slowed down because China, an agricultural

country, has lacked the capital needed to build factories to produce tanks, planes, and guns. With the close of the Pacific war, China will need large amounts of foreign funds to build factories and ships needed to establish an industrialized economy, as well as to repair war damage. Brazil and other countries not ravaged by war will need foreign capital to help them industrialize their economies.

The war-torn countries of Europe will be in the same boat, and unless the money needed is loaned by other nations, including our own, or by means of the proposed International Bank, the world will not enjoy as much international trade as it might. If Russia, for instance, can't obtain the money she needs to help rebuild her country, the Russian market for American exports of steel rails, automobiles, tractors, locomotives, etc., will be restricted. Our production of items such as these will have to be less than it might be, and chances for jobs for American workers will be diminished accordingly.

If ratified by the legislatures of the 44 nations, the Bretton Woods agreements can only deal with the international aspects of our postwar economies. If the world is to enjoy full production and full employment, each nation must decide upon and carry out measures to promote these objectives within its own borders. International agreements can't do the job alone. To the extent that the depression beginning in 1929 was caused by the failure of purchasing power—that is, failure to employ enough people at high enough wages so that they could buy the goods our factories and farms produced—international agreements alone could not have avoided economic collapse and the unemployment that it brought.

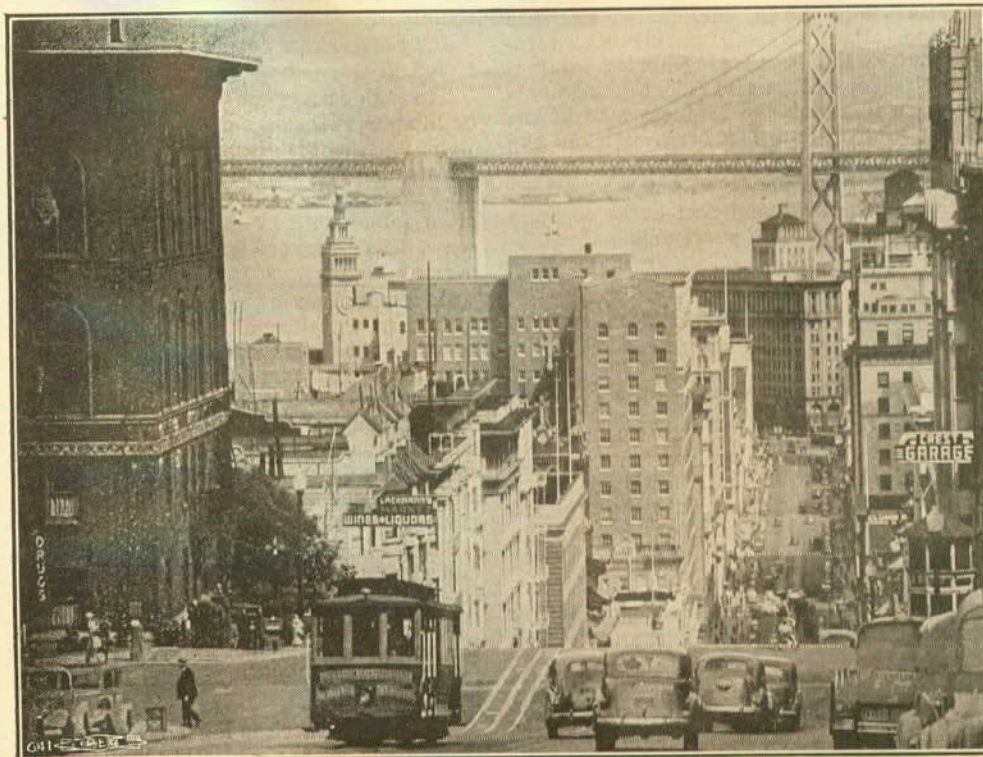
Will Help Employment

But in very substantial ways the Bretton Woods agreements can help to provide jobs and to encourage the best use of a worker's skill on the job, both in the United States and other countries. For example, since the United States has to rely upon imports of tungsten, our production of electric light bulbs depends to a large extent upon our being able to buy tungsten from abroad. If, because of exchange difficulties, we had trouble paying for the tungsten we need, our imports might be curtailed, and our production of electric light bulbs diminished. Unless we could substitute the manufacture of fluorescent lights, some Electrical Workers would be thrown out of jobs or would have to learn new skills in order to take other jobs. Such a situation the International Monetary Fund could help to avoid.

Sometimes a nation which experiences difficulties in making payments to other countries for imported goods tries to improve its position by deflating its prices and forcing down wages in its own country. Although this method may work, it creates low wages and unemployment within the country and eventually puts a damper on international trade by curtailing the amount of goods other nations can sell to that country. Workers who are unemployed or are paid wages that are too low can't afford to buy the goods produced by other nations.

Another method that a nation can use, if it has difficulty paying for imported goods, is to restrict imports by trade barriers and high tariffs and to promote exports by

(Continued on page 188)



California Street hill, San Francisco

New DAY of Industrial Relations DAWNS in U.S.A.

A NEW code of relationships between management and labor has been drafted and published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This code is in the best tradition of American democracy and pushes forward from similar attempts in the past to put relationships between employers and workers on a more rational basis.

On March 28, 1945, more than 100 newspapermen, with moving picture cameras and still cameras, walked across Lafayette Square in Washington, D. C., to the Chamber of Commerce building. This monumental structure faces the White House across Lafayette Square. In one of the large assembly rooms of the chamber there were gathered Mr. Eric Johnson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, President Green of the A. F. of L., and President

Labor and management issue code that looks away from damning past of fascist ideology

Murray of the CIO. The newspapermen were aware that an important announcement was to be made. Mr. Johnson who is titular head of the chamber told the newspapermen that together he and Mr. Green and Mr. Murray had outlined a seven-point program, designed to bring the war to a successful ending and to achieve a "prosperous and sustained peace."

Program of Advancement

The seven-point program seeks to advance productive efficiency, to stimulate technology in order to constantly improve the American standard of living. The seven-point program seeks to protect the rights

CODE

We in management and labor firmly believe that the end of this war will bring the unfolding of a new era based upon a vastly expanding economy and unlimited opportunities for every American.

This peacetime goal can only be attained through the united effort of all our people. Today we are united in national defense. Tomorrow we must be united equally in the national interest.

Management-labor unity, so effective in lifting war production to unprecedented heights, must be continued in the postwar period. To this end, we dedicate our joint efforts for a practical partnership within the framework of this code of principles:

1. Increased prosperity for all involves the highest degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living. Improved productive efficiency and technological advancement must, therefore, be constantly encouraged.

2. The rights of private property and free choice of action, under a system of private competitive capitalism, must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free society.

3. The inherent right and responsibility of management to direct the operations of an enterprise shall be recognized and preserved. So that enterprise may develop and expand and earn a reasonable profit, management must be free as well from unnecessary governmental interference or burdensome restrictions.

4. The fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining with management shall be recognized and preserved, free from legislative enactments which would interfere with or discourage these objectives. Through the acceptance of collective bargaining agreements, differences between management and labor can be disposed of between the parties through peaceful means, thereby discouraging avoidable strife through strikes and lockouts.

5. The independence and dignity of the individual and the enjoyment of his democratic rights are inherent in our free American society. Our purpose is to cooperate in building an economic system for the nation which will protect the individual against the hazards of unemployment, old age and physical impairments beyond his control.

6. An expanding economy at home will be stimulated by a vastly increased foreign trade. Arrangements must therefore be perfected to afford the devastated or undeveloped nations reasonable assistance to encourage the rebuilding and development of sound economic systems. International trade cannot expand through subsidized competition among the nations for diminishing markets, but can be achieved only through expanding world markets and the elimination of any arbitrary and unreasonable practices.

7. An enduring peace must be secured. This calls for the establishment of an international security organization, with full participation by all the United Nations, capable of preventing aggression and assuring lasting peace.

We in management and labor agree that our primary duty is to win complete victory over nazism and Japanese militarism. We also agree that we have a common joint duty, in cooperation with other elements of our national life and with Government, to prepare and work for a prosperous and sustained peace.

In this spirit we agree to create a national committee, composed of representatives of business and labor organizations. This committee will seek to promote an understanding and sympathetic acceptance of this code of principles and will propose such national policies as will advance the best interests of our nation.



of private property and free choice of action, recognize the sphere of government influence, but resists government interference; universally recognizes the right of workers to collective bargaining; opposes involuntary unemployment and seeks to provide against the hazards of old age and physical impairment. It seeks to stimulate foreign trade and supports a national system of security. A national-business-labor committee has been appointed to forward the aims of this code and to work out better relations between management and labor.

In December, 1930, the Taylor Society (which is now the Society for the Advancement of Management) considered an industrial employment code. The Taylor Society at that time dominated the engineering field in the sphere of ideas and took leadership throughout the United States. In the industrial employment code there was a section that dealt frankly with the right of labor to organize, as follows:

Right of Labor

"Theoretically it seems logical that any employer should have the right to negotiate and deal with any employee individually. But when it is considered how disproportionate is the power of a modern large-scale employer to the power of any individual worker, it becomes apparent that labor is no more than reasonable when it insists that all the workers in a particular plant or project, or all the workers in a particular trade or craft, shall be considered as a unit for purposes of negotiating and bargaining with employers. Labor's right of collective bargaining is now, in this country, so widely recognized as to be generally beyond debate in theory and beyond contest in practice. That right may be exercised through various forms of organization. 'Company unions,' however, can perform the function of collectively representing the employees only if control rests fully and really with the workers. With whatever form of workers' organization an employer must deal, fairness, good faith and complete frankness about all governing facts are the surest means to understanding and agreement.

"Any condition of the work contract binding the workman not to join an independent

(Continued on page 188)

"THE show must go on." This is a guiding shibboleth of the theater.

"Power must not be interrupted." This is the ruling principle for electric utilities.

In order to maintain an uninterrupted flow of power, private utilities must have fine workmanship. They insist upon the highest standards of accomplishment. It is a matter of pride for the I. B. E. W. that nearly all private electric utilities have collective bargaining agreements with the I. B. E. W.

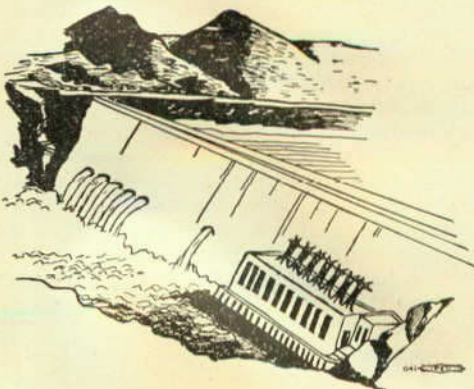
Here is only a partial list but it is imposing. The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of locals having agreements with the company.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Bradford Electric Company
 *Eastern Shore Public Service Company (Maryland)
 *Eastern Shore Public Service Company (Virginia)
 Edison Light and Power Company
 Erie Lighting Company
 Florida Power Corporation
 Georgia Power and Light Company
 Glen Rock Electric Light and Power Company
 Jersey Central Power and Light Company (6)
 Kentucky-Tennessee Light and Power Company
 Keystone Public Service Company
 Metropolitan Edison Company (3)
 New Jersey Power and Light Company (2)
 New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (9)
 Northern Pennsylvania Power Company (3)
 Patchogue Electric Light Company
 Pennsylvania Edison Company
 Pennsylvania Electric Company (3)
 Tide Water Power Company
 Virginia Public Service Company (6)
 *The Eastern Shore Public Service Company (Maryland) and the Eastern Shore Public Service Company (Virginia) are to be transferred to the United Gas Improvement Company utility system. Under a plan approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 13, 1943, a series of transactions will be made whereby these two companies will become subsidiaries of the Delaware Power and Light Company of the U. G. I. network.

Electric Bond and Share System

(a) Through American Power and Light Company
 Florida Power and Light Company (9)
 Kansas Gas and Electric Company (2)
 Minnesota Power and Light Company



Nearly All Utilities Deal With I. B. E. W.

Those dealing with "independents" or CIO are comparatively few. Utilities have higher standard of workmanship. List grows

Montana Power Company (11)
 Northwestern Electric Company
 Pacific Power and Light Company
 Superior Water, Light and Power Company
 Texas Power and Light Company (2)
 Washington Water Power Company
 (b) Through Electric Power and Light Corporation
 Arkansas Power and Light Company (4)
 Mississippi Power and Light Company (2)
 Utah Power and Light Company
 Western Colorado Power Company
 (c) Through National Power and Light Company
 Birmingham Electric Company
 Houston Lighting and Power Company
 Memphis Generating Company
 (d) Through American Gas and Electric Company
 Atlantic City Electric Company
 Ohio Power Company

Middle West Corporation System

(Formerly controlled by Insull interests.)
 Central Illinois Public Service Company
 Dakota Public Service Company
 East Missouri Power Company
 *Kansas Electric Power Company
 Kansas Power Company
 Missouri Gas and Electric Services Company
 Northwest Public Service Company (8)
 Public Service Company of Oklahoma (3)
 Southwestern Gas and Electric Company (3)
 Wisconsin Power and Light Company
 *To be sold to the Kansas Power and Light Company of the North American System.

North American System

Des Moines Electric Light Company
 Illinois Power Company (3)
 (Formerly Illinois-Iowa Power Company)
 Iowa Power and Light Company
 Kewanee Public Service Company (2)
 Missouri Power and Light Company
 Pacific Gas and Electric Company
 Union Electric Company of Illinois (2)
 Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company

Commonwealth and Southern System

(Commonwealth and Southern Corporation formerly was controlled by American Superpower Corporation.)
 Alabama Power Company (7)
 Central Illinois Light Company
 Consumers Power Company
 Georgia Power Company (6)
 Gulf Power Company (2)
 Mississippi Power Company (4)

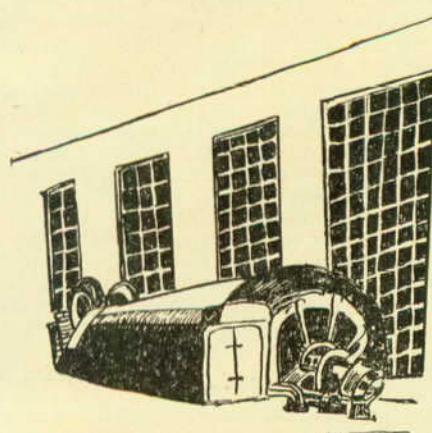
South Carolina Power Company
 Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company

Standard Power and Light System

(Formerly controlled by the H. M. Byllesby interests.)
 California-Oregon Power Company
 Eau Claire Dells Improvement Company (3)
 Interstate Light and Power Company
 Madison (Indiana) Light and Power Company
 Midland Public Service Company (3)
 Minneapolis General Electric Company
 Mountain States Power Company
 Northern States Power Company of Minnesota (3)
 Northern States Power Company of Wisconsin (3)
 Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company
 St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company
 San Diego Gas and Electric Company
 Southern Colorado Power Company

United Corporation System

(J. P. Morgan utility interests.)
 (a) Through United Gas Improvement Corporation
 Arizona Power Corporation
 *Colorado Utilities Corporation
 Connecticut Light and Power Company
 Philadelphia Electric Company
 (b) Through Niagara Hudson Power Corporation
 Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation
 Central New York Power Corporation (2)
 Lockport and Newfane Power and Water Supply Company
 New York Power and Light Corporation
 Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company
 (c) Through Public Service Corporation of New Jersey
 Public Service Electric and Gas Company (10)
 *Associated with U. G. I. through interlocking directors with the Commonwealth Utilities Corporation, a subsidiary of U. G. I.



Cities Service System

Albuquerque Gas and Electric Company
Deming, New Mexico, Ice and Electric Company

*Durham Public Service Company
New Mexico Power Company

*Public Service Company of Colorado
Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company (gas)
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company

Sheridan County Electric Company
Springfield (Missouri) Gas and Electric Company

Toledo Edison Company

Trinidad Electric Transmission, Railway and Gas Company

Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Company

*Proceedings are now pending before the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval of plans for the disposal of the Durham Public Service Company and the Public Service Company of Colorado by their parent holding company, the Cities Service Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Company.

United Light and Power System

*Detroit Edison Company

Eastern Kansas Utilities, Incorporated
Interstate Power Company (Dubuque)
Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company
Kansas City (Missouri) Power and Light Company

Maryville Electric Light and Power Company (2)

Panhandle Power and Light Company

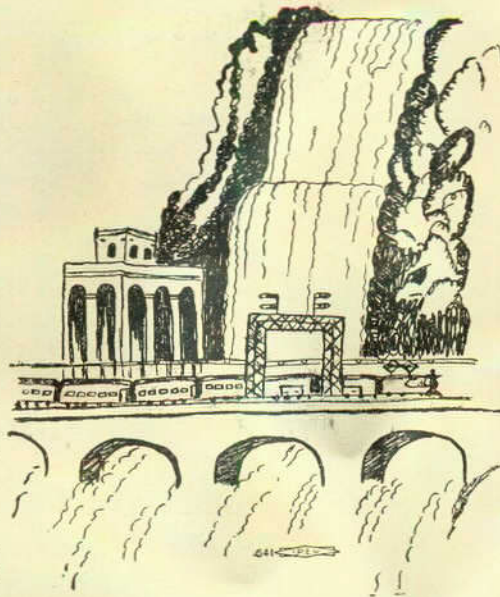
*The Detroit Edison Company was formerly controlled by the North American Company; it is now controlled by The United Light and Power Company through the American Light and Traction Company.

International Hydro-Electric System

(Formerly controlled by International Paper and Power Company.)

(a) Through New England Power Association

Amesbury Electric Light Company (2)
Athol Gas and Electric Company
Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation
Connecticut River Power Company



Gardner Electric Light Company
Green Mountain Power Corporation
Haverhill Electric Company (3)
Lawrence Gas and Electric Company (3)
Lowell Electric Light Corporation (2)
Malden and Melrose Gas and Light Company (gas)
Malden Electric Company (3)
Middlesex County Electric Company
New England Power Company
New England Power Service Company (3)
Northampton Electric Lighting Company
Northampton Gas Light Company (gas)
Northern Berkshire Gas Company (gas and electric)
Southern Berkshire Power and Electric Company
Wachusett Electric Company
Worcester Suburban Electric Company

(b) Otherwise Controlled

Gatineau Power Company
Gatineau Electric Light Company, Limited
Gatineau Transmission Company
Olcott Falls Company

Recorded above is a partial list of the utility companies with which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has agreements. One of the greatest triumphs of I. B. E. W. in the utility field came last November when the Commonwealth Edison Company signed an agreement with our union, covering all production and maintenance workers.

Commonwealth Edison Company is well known to readers of the JOURNAL. It is one of the largest electric light and power companies in the world, serving over 950,000 customers in Chicago and having a rated capacity for distribution of approximately 1,270,000 kilowatts.

The I. B. E. W. campaign of organization at Commonwealth Edison began in the middle of 1943. At that time one department of the company was covered by an agreement with an independent union and there were two petitions before the National Labor Relations Board, filed by two different independent unions, one claiming to represent the employees of one department, and the

other claiming to represent all of the employees of the company. From the time the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers got on the job until the agreement was signed in November, 1944, the following things happened: an employees' representation plan that had been operating continuously for more than 22 years was disestablished; an independent union operating continuously in one department (in the Pekin, Illinois, area) for more than five years was defeated by the I. B. E. W. in an N. L. R. B. election; the second independent union folded up; and the fourth independent, claiming to represent all of the employees, had its petition dismissed and the board ordered elections in Chicago in accordance with the I. B. E. W. petition that was filed only three months after the I. B. E. W. began its campaign.

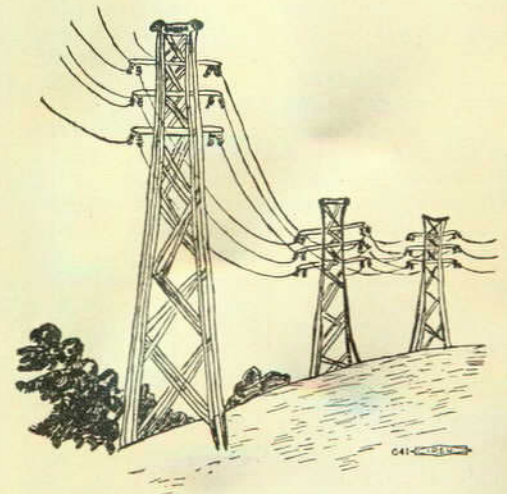
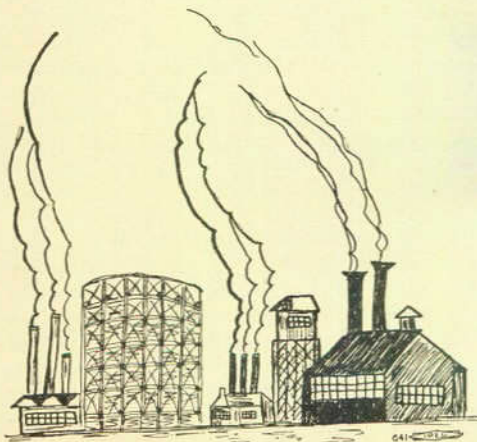
In the Chicago area the N. L. R. B. found, in accordance with the petition of the I. B. E. W., two bargaining units, one to consist of "inside plant" employees of the generating stations and substations, and the other to be the "outside plant" employees of 14 different departments.

Separate elections were held by the N. L. R. B. for the "inside" and the "outside" units and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won both of these in a clean sweep.

On August 15, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers brought the negotiating committees of our four utility local unions, B-1359, B-1366, B-1367 and B-1399, together to meet with representatives of the company. Agreement was reached on November 28 as a result of the joint negotiations.

A wide variety of factors affecting employees in their relationship with the company are included in the agreement. These include provisions regarding ability and seniority, hours, overtime rates and regulations, vacations and schedule minimums of job classifications.

November 28, 1944, was indeed a significant date to the citizens of Chicago, to the Commonwealth Edison Company and its employees, for the day of the signing of the agreement marked a new era of industrial relations in the utility industry.



Holmes Win Makes Set-up Complete

The employees of the Holmes Electric Protective Company held a run-off election between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 3, A. F. of L., and the American Communications Association, C. I. O., March 22, 1945, at the Imperial Hotel, 32nd Street and Broadway, New York City. The I. B. E. W. Local No. 3 was the choice of the employees over the American Communications Association, C. I. O., by a vote of approximately 3 to 2.

The first election was held January 10, 1945, under the auspices of the State Mediation Board. In this election, the Electric Alarm Workers' Union (Independent) and the United Telephone Organizations also participated.

600 Employed

The Holmes Electric Protective Company employs over 600 men and women. The unionization of these workers under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers establishes 100 per cent organization of all the companies engaged in the Electric Protection Industry in the City of New York, including fire alarm and burglar alarm, both local and central office systems. This situation proves that in the organization of workers persistency is a very important factor, and refusal to become discouraged is eventually rewarded. In 1938, Local 3 attempted unionization of these workers; again in 1940 an organizing drive was conducted, and, while we received a considerable response from the workers, we did not secure the necessary support of the majority of the men and women employed.

This clear-cut victory was accomplished under the direction of Assistant Business Managers Naftel Bedsole and Edward P. McGonigle, the untiring efforts of volunteer organizers, the full support and cooperation of the officers and members of the Class "H" Division (Electric Protection Industry) and the active participation and assistance of International Vice President William D. Walker and the International Office.

At union headquarters, April 3, 1945, a committee of Local Union No. 3 and a committee of the Holmes Electric Protective Company employees (not designated) met to work out the details of their membership in Local No. 3 and the procedure to be followed in negotiations with the company. The members appearing in the picture are:

(Standing, left to right)—Jeremiah P. Sullivan, president, L. U. 3, John J. Kapp, recording secretary, L. U. 3, Frank B. MacNeil, John F. O'Donnell, attorney, Henry F. Sheridan, A. Hening, Glynn Murphy, L. U. 3, Edward P. McGonigle, L. U. 3.

(Seated, left to right)—Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager, L. U. 3, Rich-

(Continued on page 187)



Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. (second from left), leads a meeting of Holmes Electric Company employees and Local Union No. 3.

Top Policy Translated Into Action at Wichita

Wichita, Kansas, according to the *Wichita Eagle*, has enterprising contractor and Electrical Worker groups who are putting into practice the general principles of planning as advocated by the labor-management planning committee of the two organizations. The statement issued follows:

The electrical industry, for the past few years, has been—and in fact, still is—busily engaged in work which will hasten the day of victory. During this period, little or no time has been given to thought of our greatly expanding field, with the result that we find ourselves in a position which calls for the utmost cooperation of all those engaged in the electrical industry if we are to keep apace with the many new inventions which science and research have given us.

New Agreement

As a step toward building that cooperation, the Wichita section, Kansas Chapter, N. E. C. A. and Local Union 271, I. B. E. W., have recently entered into a collective bargaining agreement, signed jointly by officials of the two organizations. We feel this represents distinct progress in labor-management relations in the electrical industry in Wichita.

Heretofore agreements were negotiated between individual employers and the union, which, in many instances, resulted in misunderstandings in the industry. Both the contractor's association and the union have come to the realization that harmonious relations are now, more than ever before, necessary to improve the relationship between the employer, the worker and the public, and that confidence in each other can better be furthered through the method we have adopted.

Progressive Move

We believe this progressive move will go a long way toward breaking down the

barriers which have been raised in the past through prejudice and habit, and that it is the first step in establishing the principle of the interdependence of both groups, through joint action on problems arising in the industry.

An example of joint acceptance of a joint responsibility is seen in the field of training future journeymen for the electrical construction trade in Wichita. The N. E. C. A. and the I. B. E. W. have formed a joint apprenticeship committee, composed of members of the union and the contractors' association. This committee has developed written standards of apprenticeship, which set out the manner in which apprentices entering the trade are to be trained. Among other things, the standards set forth the schedule of work processes, provide for a minimum number of hours of supplementary instruction, set forth the term of apprenticeship, hours of work, progressively increasing schedule of wages, indenture of apprentices, record of apprentices' progress and qualifications for apprenticeship. This program is administered solely by the committee, and was developed under policies recommended by the national joint apprenticeship committee for the electrical industry and the Federal Committee On Apprenticeship. Members of the joint apprenticeship committee are: Al Butters, Butters Electric Company, chairman; R. M. Sutton, Southwestern Electric Company, and W. A. Shrum, Shrum Electric Company, for the employers; Rolla Hall, H. E. Wentworth and Ray Mitchell, for the employees.

As a further evidence of the interest of Electrical Workers in matters affecting the future of the industry, we can point to the increased activity in electronics. The I. B. E. W. has established an electronics' school at Marquette University in Milwaukee. Eighty members from 80 local unions embarked on this course in industrial application of electronics in December, and they

(Continued on page 187)

Little Versatile ELECTRONICS

Instrument Described

By F. D. SCHUNCK, L. U. 528

NOT long after the start of the second class in the I. B. E. W. electronics course at Marquette University, I began to really appreciate the importance of the oscillograph in the servicing of industrial electronic equipment. For example, in the servicing of electronic control in resistance welding, the use of the cathode-ray oscillograph is absolutely essential.

Along with the experiments in the Marquette University electronics laboratory on the cathode-ray tube, I decided to build one for my own use in order to become thoroughly familiar with this versatile instrument. This oscillograph was built around the 906 cathode-ray tube, which is the high vacuum type, with four electrostatic deflection plates mounted in a glass envelope having a full three-inch screen.

The Circuit

The amplified sweep circuit contained in the unit consists of an 884 gaseous discharge tube used as a sawtooth wave generator so biased that it uses only the linear portion of the condenser charging curve. The small signal thus obtained is amplified to a usable amplitude by means of the 6C6 horizontal amplifier. The frequency range of the sweep circuit is from 15 to 30,000 cycles. Both fine and coarse control of the sweep frequency is provided.

The instrument contains separately controlled horizontal and vertical amplifiers. These amplifiers have a linear range between 30 and 30,000 cycles. The horizontal amplifier has a gain of 40 and an input resistance of 80,000 ohms. The vertical amplifier has a gain of 70 and an input resistance

906 Cathode ray oscillograph explained by journeyman who built model

of 1 megohm. The maximum allowable r.m.s. a. c. input to either amplifier is 300 volts.

In order to prevent interaction of the controls and to produce a brilliant trace, two power supply circuits are used. The unit is completely a. c., operated from the 60-cycle, 110-120 volt lines. The total power consumption is 50 watts.

The vertical input is to the binding posts on the left side of the panel, the lower post of the pair being the ground. The horizontal input is on the right side, and, as in the previous pair, the bottom post is the ground.

On the back of the machine is a plate with five screw-type binding posts. These permit the disconnecting of either or both circuits, allowing direct connection to the deflection plates. This feature will be found a convenience to amateurs or others working with d. c. or high frequency applications.

The Controls

All controls of the type 906 oscillograph are on the front panel, and are plainly marked. Because all the controls are on the front panel, it was deemed advisable to distinguish, in some manner, the controls frequently adjusted from those more permanently set. Hence the synchronizing, rough and fine frequency and the horizontal and vertical amplifier controls have red bar knobs. In the upper left corner is the inten-



Photo by Harvey Uecker

THE 906 CATHODE-RAY OSCILLOGRAPH

sity control; it controls the intensity of the trace and also carries with it the off and on power switch. At the upper right is the focus control. Just below the intensity control is the vertical positioning knob which controls the up and down movement of the spot of trace, while directly below the focus control is the horizontal positioning which controls the left to right movement of the pattern. The synchronizing control is in the center of the panel, just below the cathode-ray tube. Directly below the position controls are the amplifier gain controls; the vertical on the left, and the horizontal on the right. In the center of the panel, under synchronizing, is the vernier, or fine frequency control of the linear sweep, while directly below it is the rotary switch which controls the frequency in rough steps. The approximate range of these steps are as follows: (1) off; (2) 15 to 60 cycles; (3) 60 to 220 cycles; (4) 220 to 900; (5) 900 to 3,000; (6) 3,000 to 10,000, and (7) 10,000 to 30,000 cycles.

At the bottom of the panel, on the left side, is the switch which permits either internal or external synchronization, while on the right a switch places the horizontal amplifier in operation with the sweep, or connects it to the post for external use.

The controls are arranged so that the minimum setting is obtained when the knobs are turned counter-clockwise, and maximum when turned clockwise.

A removable calibrated scale was made of celluloid, scribed and filled with India ink, so that quantitative measurements can be made.

Constructional Details

Physical Specifications

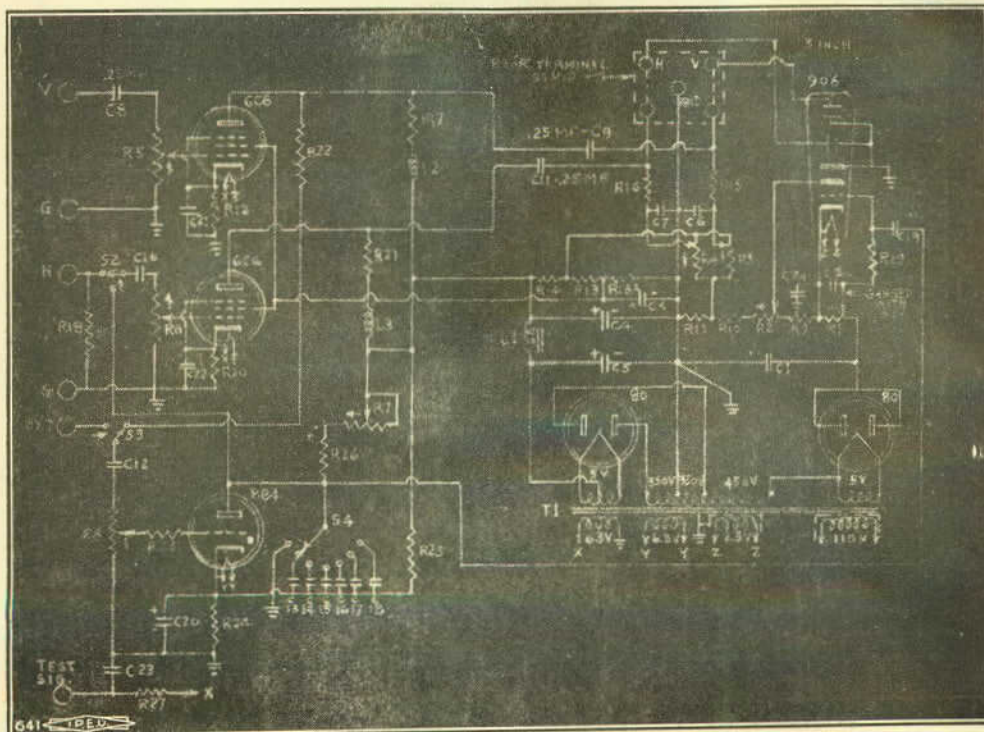
Height 13 inches, width 9 inches, depth 15 inches.

Sub panel height, 4 inches.

Metal box to be constructed of No. 18 soft iron; holes drilled and then crackle finished.

This same container can be used with

(Continued on page 192)





GEORGE MEANY

IF YOUR union has a dispute before the War Labor Board, you are most interested in getting the case settled as quickly as possible. Delays not only are undesirable but are exasperating. Delays can cost you money. They can upset labor relations with your employer. They can cause you to lose production time. And most important, they can throw war contracts behind schedule.

From the War Labor Board's point of view, delays can cause further friction between labor and management, gumming up the board's efforts to effect a speedy settlement and keep the nation's industrial machinery turning without loss of war production.

There are several ways in which a union's cooperation with WLB can speed up disposition of its case:

1. Exhaust the possibilities of collective bargaining before turning to WLB. All existing contract procedures for settling grievances should be utilized.

2. Obtain full information on the national wage policy while negotiating or before presenting evidence in a case to WLB.

3. Once the case goes to WLB, maintain the status quo with the company pending a decision.

4. Neither union nor employer should request delays or postponements.

5. Cases should be submitted in written form when possible to obviate oral hearings.

6. If an oral hearing is considered necessary, the parties should agree to a single hearing-officer hearing the case, since this procedure is faster than a three-member panel.

* * *

1. The use of collective bargaining should be fully exhausted before resorting to WLB.

Too often the War Labor Board has found a tendency among both unions and employers to drop every small difference into its lap for settlement, rather than to seek agreement through negotiation. Such inhibited collective bargaining may be a cause of delay since the board, of necessity, refers back to the parties, issues which it feels have not been adequately negotiated.

In addition to encumbering needlessly the wartime machinery for settling labor dis-

Following Right Procedures Speeds WLB CASES

By ARCHIE W. ROBINSON, Director of Public Information, WLB

Machinery can be oiled by frankness, teamplay and understanding of procedures

Failure to negotiate may be dangerous to the parties' freedom of action in their postwar collective bargaining. "Labor and management may find they have surrendered their sovereignty by asking the Government to settle every issue between them," Chairman Davis has declared in urging adequate procedure.

If agreement cannot be reached through collective bargaining upon the major issues, the WLB is available to order the terms of a settlement.

2. Obtain full information on the national wage policy while negotiating or before presenting evidence in a case to WLB.

Examination of WLB policies under the national wage stabilization program may reveal that the case need not come before WLB at all. If the union officials take advantage of the various board facilities for information—and they are always available to them—they may find out what the board's policy is toward the issues in the case, and what its decision is likely to be. In the light of this knowledge, the union and the em-

ployer may be able to get together on an agreement, since both sides would know the board's established policy on the question at issue. There might be no point in carrying a dispute to the board and waiting for the board to process and rule upon it.

The union may avoid or expedite a dispute before WLB, therefore, by obtaining the "sound and tested" wage rate brackets for industry and area where it has contracts; by learning board policy on "fringe" issues, such as vacations, differentials, paid holidays, "clean-up" time, and the like; and by consulting officials of the Wage and Hour Division, the labor members of the national or regional boards, or by writing to the Public Information Division of the national or regional boards.

3. Once a case has come to the board, the union should maintain the status quo with the company.

When a case has been referred to the WLB, the terms and conditions of employment which prevailed under the previous contract, or before the dispute began, should be continued in the plant. It is customary for the board to order that the conditions of employment be maintained, and, where it is of importance, to extend the old collective bargaining agreement until a decision is reached. Any further controversy between the parties, or any action either side might take to upset the status quo, may aggravate the situation and delay a decision by the board. The employees' rights to any wage increases which might be granted are protected through the board's policy on retroactive payments. Neither the employer nor the union is bound to a new contract merely by extending the terms of the old contract, pending a WLB ruling.

4. Neither the union nor the employer should request delays once a case has gone to the board.

WLB wants to process cases as rapidly as possible, consistent with adequate protection of the rights of both the employees and the employer. In the past, the board has found, when it has been criticized for delay in deciding cases, that a large part of the time has been consumed by delays or postponements requested by one or both of the parties. If there is an exceptional reason for wanting a delay, a written request giving the reason should be presented to the board. Otherwise, the board will permit no delays nor postponements to either management or labor.

5. When possible, cases should be submitted in written briefs without insistence on an oral hearing.

A case often arises which can be handled more expeditiously and effectively through written statements, without the necessity of a formal oral hearing. If a union feels that its case can be submitted on briefs alone, the union officials should make every effort to use this method, since it will speed and simplify matters for them as well as for the employer and WLB. Unions are urged,



ROBERT J. WATT

(Continued on page 192)

Official Business

To the Members of Local Union B-11,
Los Angeles, California.

In December of 1941, the International Office was requested to amalgamate Locals 83, 418, 608, 691, 711 and 1154, all chartered as inside and mixed local unions. The purpose of this amalgamation was to iron out jurisdictional boundary lines between the aforesaid local unions and to remain under International supervision until such a time as they could work in harmony.

The International Office consented to this because of the facts presented at that time, and we were highly in accord with the procedure. Over three years have now passed since the amalgamation and the local union is still under the supervision of the International Office.

In looking through our Constitution, among other things, it states: "Objects for which the I. B. E. W. was founded," and I quote:

"To assist each other in sickness and distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, and, by legal and proper means, to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, their families and dependents, in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship."

It is the desire of the International Office to advance these various principles, and we shall do our utmost to see that they are put into practice. However, these principles, and the purpose for which we amalgamated the local unions, cannot prevail if conditions are allowed to exist as I personally have seen in Local Union B-11 of Los Angeles.

Information was presented to me by members and by my personal visit to the City of Los Angeles, which is pertinent to the well-being of our Brotherhood. On investigation, I have found that Local Union B-11 does not hold regular meetings for the general membership, as provided for in our Constitution under Article XVII, Section 4. Meetings of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, as per the same article of our Constitution, have also been neglected.

In reading the minutes of the county council meeting of Local Union B-11, dated December 1, 1944, we note the following:

"At this time, Financial Secretary Frey reported that constitutional officers had checked expenditures from special fund approved by county council for one year. This fund is in the hands of Brother Gaillac. Officers were satisfied that funds

were spent for benefit of local union. Frey then moved that special fund for Gaillac, \$200.00 per month, be approved for another year, at which time constitutional officers will again report. Motion was seconded and carried."

Reading another paragraph on page 2 of the same minutes, and I quote:

"Working Rules and Agreement—Gaillac reporting: After agreement had been worked out with contractors, it was sent to I. O. for approval, and several sections vital to West Coast taken out. Matter has been taken up with ninth district office. Pattern agreement is to be used. Sections eliminated by I. O. replaced. Our agreement is to be used as pattern for all ninth district agreements. Ready for final meeting with contractors in about three weeks."

This sort of action is certainly contrary to the Constitution of the I. B. E. W., as per Article XVII, Section 7, of the Constitution. All local unions have the right to make their own working rules and agreements as per Article XVII, Section 7. It never has been the policy of the I. O. to destroy or remove any part of an agreement which is not in conflict with our Constitution and the laws and conditions imposed on us by the various agencies of Government. Some paragraphs have been deleted from contracts sent to this office for approval for the very reason that they were contrary to existing conditions.

It is not, and shall not be, the policy of the I. O. to do anything that will destroy or retard the progress of our membership. If we did, we would be destroying the purpose for which the I. B. E. W. is constituted.

For the reasons stated above, and many more which I shall not go into at this time, I am directing that International supervision over Local Union B-11 terminate on Tuesday, the first day of May, 1945. Further, that a notice to this effect be placed in a conspicuous place in all offices servicing members of Local B-11, and, further, that nomination and election of officers be held as per the International Constitution and by-laws of the local union—nominations in May and election in June.

We could go further into detail. However, further investigations are being made, after which we shall write directions to those affected thereby. This information is being published in the official JOURNAL so as to reach the membership involved.



International President.

DUE to the absence of Chairman Paulsen who, because of illness, was unable to attend, the meeting was called to order by Secretary Manning who, having ascertained that a quorum was present, requested that a chairman pro tempore be elected to conduct the meeting. International Executive Committee Member J. L. McBride, of the Eighth District, was the unanimous choice of council members to serve as chairman. The meeting was turned over to Chairman McBride at 10:15 A. M. The roll call was as follows:

Present: C. F. Preller, Charles FoeHN, D. W. Tracy, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, D. A. Manning, J. L. McBride, and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

Absent: C. M. Paulsen.

The council members sent a message of cheer, and a wish for a speedy recovery, to Brother Paulsen.

The minutes of the International Executive Council meeting of December 1944 were read, and on motion duly made and passed they were accepted as correct.

International Secretary Bugnizet reported to the International Executive Council the result of the referendum vote cast by the membership on the proposition of whether the regular International Convention of 1945 be held or postponed.

The result, published in the April 1945 issue of the official JOURNAL, showed the resolution to postpone the convention, lost. By this vote your officers were required, under the I. B. E. W. Constitution, to hold a convention of the Brotherhood this year.

Remembering that the Federal Government, through its Office of Defense Transportation, had forbidden the holding of any gatherings, conventions, etc., where 50 or more persons would have to travel from distances to the convention cities your council deemed it advisable, before starting plans for a convention, to find out first whether the I. B. E. W. would be permitted to hold a convention as prescribed by its laws, and if so, in what cities this convention could be held. With this thought in mind your council ordered that a committee of its members, three in number, be appointed to make proper application for the holding of a convention of the I. B. E. W. in the City of San Francisco (as decided by the referendum vote of 1943), or any other city in the United States or Canada. This committee, in case the O. D. T. refused to grant permission for the holding of the convention afore-described, was to ascertain, if possible, why they could not grant it, and whether or not any organization, labor or non-labor, fraternal, religious or non-religious, or any other organization was granted permission to hold a convention during this year, or if the granting of permission to hold conventions in 1945 was contemplated for any organization.

This committee, composed of Members Preller, FoeHN and Van Arsdale, prepared the necessary form and letter, and after having it signed by the International Secretary and the seal of the I. B. E. W. affixed, presented it in person to Mr. Frank Perrin, secretary of the war committee on conventions, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C. After giving consideration to our application and letter Mr. Perrin informed the committee that their application for the holding of an I. B. E. W. convention in 1945 was denied. Your committee asked Mr. Perrin to give us his decision on

RECORD of First Quarter Meeting of I.E.D.

Minutes of the 1945 First Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council

our application, in writing, and to incorporate in this letter as much information as he desired to give as to why the request was denied, and when we could hope to have a convention and in what part of the United States or Canada. Letters to the O. D. T., as well as the answer of the O. D. T. to same, are herein reproduced, to wit:

March 27, 1945

Mr. Frank Perrin, Secretary,
War Committee on Conventions,
Room 2402, New Post Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perrin:

Enclosed please find the application of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for permission to hold their regular biennial convention in September 1945.

We would request that in the event your Committee denies us the privilege of carrying out our regular convention, you specify the reasons for such action.

In making that request I desire to explain that we have just completed a referendum vote, as provided by the laws of our organization, and the question was, to postpone this convention for a two-year period, but the membership turned down the proposition and voted to hold a convention this year as provided under our laws.

Thanking you for all courtesies extended, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) G. M. BUGNIZET,
International Secretary.

Enc.

March 28, 1945

International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers
Ed J. Brown, International President
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your application dated March 27, 1945, for permission to hold your regular convention on the third Monday in September in San Francisco, California, was submitted to the committee for consideration and was denied. The committee, in reaching this conclusion, did so after careful consideration of the contents of your application and in line with Justice Byrnes' appeal for a cessation of group meetings to relieve the extremely acute transportation and manpower situation.

Transportation of all types—rail, motor, water and air—more especially rail and motor, are daily showing the strain of continued peak loading necessitated by our two-front war. Since 1939 the transportation load, both passenger and freight, has continued to increase, yet the carriers and especially the railroads have been transporting this staggering load with less equipment than they had in World War I. The motor

carriers, both public and private, have been plagued with tire shortages. Fuel, especially coal, is in short supply. All forms of transportation have felt the manpower pinch. Moreover, the extremely bad weather in the East this past winter has aggravated the seriousness of the situation. The continued flow of badly needed war and essentially needed civilian transportation demanded extreme measures. Consequently, on January 5, 1945, Justice Byrnes appealed for a curtailment of non-essential travel and particularly for the cessation of group meetings such as conventions and trade shows not necessary to the war effort.

The committee has approved applications for labor groups where they involved collective bargaining exclusively. A strictly local meeting is exempt from the provisions of the Byrnes' appeal for a cessation of group meetings. A local meeting, as defined by the committee, is one of a purely local nature in which attendance may be drawn from the city and the suburbs of the city where the event is held without numerical limitation, plus an additional 50 persons from outside such area. Other than this, the committee has not permitted meetings of labor groups.

It is well to call your attention to the fact that the committee has no established appeal procedure.

Justice Byrnes' appeal for a cessation of group meetings is not based upon a long range program and naturally it will be relaxed as soon as conditions on the fighting fronts warrant. It should be added, however, that there will be little, if any, relaxation in the appeal for from 60 to 90 days after the capitulation of Germany because of the anticipated demands upon the transportation plant.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK PERRIN,
Secretary.

CC: Mr. G. M. Bugnizet,
International Secretary,
International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers,
1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1945

Mr. Frank Perrin, Secretary,
War Committee on Conventions,
Room 2402, New Post Office Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perrin:

We have your favor of March 28, in answer to ours of the 27th requesting permission for the holding of our 1945 convention, which was slated for the third Monday in September, in San Francisco, California.

We stated in our request—"San Francisco, city designated, but can be transferred to some other city." Therefore we are communicating with you again on the matter, for the reason that in your committee's denial you stated specifically San Francisco, California, and we would like to know if it

would be possible for us to hold our convention if we selected any other city in the United States, or even in the Dominion of Canada.

Thanking you for your kind consideration, I am

Very truly yours,
(Signed) G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

March 29, 1945

International Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers,

G. M. Bugniazet, International Secretary,

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,

Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bugniazet:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29, 1945, pointing out that in your application San Francisco was the city designated for the meeting, but that it could be transferred to some other city and inquiring whether—if the transfer to another city in the United States or Canada would make it possible to hold your convention at the time designated in your application.

For the present, at least, and possibly from 60 to 90 days after the capitulation of Germany, a change of convention cities would not affect the committee's action on your application one iota.

Every large transportation center in the United States is congested today with war traffic and it is imperative that we keep these terminals as liquid as possible during this critical transportation and manpower situation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK PERRIN,
Secretary.

CC: Mr. Ed J. Brown,
International President,
International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

Because of this governmental ban on conventions, your council wishes the membership to know that as soon as it is permissible for us to do so we will again request permission to hold our International convention, and if granted this convention will be slated for a time which will give your International officers ample time to secure proper hotel accommodations and a meeting place for delegates, as well as to prepare records and reports necessary for the conducting of our convention.

The chairman appointed D. W. Tracy and William G. Shord as a committee to examine the I. B. E. W. audit for the last quarter of 1944, and the E. W. B. A. audit for the last half of 1944, and to make their report before adjournment.

The chairman appointed D. W. Tracy, William G. Shord and Frank L. Kelley as a committee to employ an actuary, who will make a survey of our International old age pension payment fund, for the purpose of advising us as nearly as possible what it would cost per month per member to put this plan on an actuarially sound basis.

Applications for pension benefits for the following named members were examined:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Ameling, Fred W.	309
I. O. Bjork, Ture	623
I. O. Bouse, E. H.	134

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Connolly, Felix	817
I. O. Cristea, Nick	694
I. O. Daubenbiss, Frank E.	332
I. O. Edstrom, Ernest E.	134
I. O. Eggleston, John	7
I. O. Houlihan, John	193
I. O. Jackson, Hulitt M.	702
I. O. Johnson, Charles G.	574
I. O. Kettelhake, Joseph H.	343
I. O. Langan, James G.	40
I. O. Malech, Oscar E.	6
I. O. Miller, Archibald H.	528
I. O. Miller, Joseph J.	17
I. O. Mullen, James P.	3
I. O. Peters, Alfred C.	3
I. O. Reynolds, Walter F.	79
I. O. Rodgers, John F.	151
I. O. Schanz, William	151
I. O. Schmitt, Frank B.	50
I. O. Tolen, Samuel T.	52
I. O. Waughan, James N.	213
I. O. Wenk, Harry B.	11
I. O. Wilcox, Edgar F.	579
I. O. Wilmoth, Frank Monroe	151
I. O. Wilson, William Daniel	817

L. U. No.

3	Albers, Emil J.
3	Anderson, Carl F.
3	Brill, William V.
3	Clifford, William C.
3	Duffy, Frank J.
3	Durkin, James
3	Fitzpatrick, Bernard V.
3	Geissler, Maximillian
3	Giles, Edward M.
3	Hayes, James P.
3	Hislop, James
3	Kugel, Frank Max
3	Lawler, John
3	Lawlor, Charles F.
3	Lombard, Frank
3	McCarthy, John Joseph
3	Miller, Henry M.
3	Moslander, Edward A.
3	O'Connell, David
3	Poole, Charles
3	Reichardt, James O.
3	Rosback, Frank J.
3	Rossman, Christian B.
3	Scheurman, Frank J.
3	Solomon, Jacob S.
3	Starrett, Harry E.
3	Whittaker, Everett H.
3	Wieben, Herman C.
3	Youngblood, John J.
5	Burke, Michael J.
5	Dykeman, George V.
5	James, Paul B.
5	Wolfinger, Michael
6	Kehaly, Neil
7	Kavanaugh, William F.
7	Wilson, William R.
9	Leary, Robert L.
9	O'Brien, Pierce
9	O'Mara, James J.
26	Ellerbrook, George
26	Trimmer, Theodore L.
28	Everett, James A.
28	Mooney, Charles E.
38	Browning, David H.
38	Partlow, George S.
48	Miller, O. A.
48	Moreland, Sr., Fenwick L.
53	Lewis, John M.
53	Odell, William E.
58	Tinnette, John H.
73	Schwarz, Julius C.
88	Beoddy, Lee G.
88	Ross, Arthur
103	Clifford, William H.
108	Butler, Benjamin Franklin

NOTE

It has been announced that the 1945 meeting of the Electrical Committee scheduled for Chicago, May 13, has been postponed by order of the Office of War Mobilization.

L. U. No.

124	Mills, Walter A.
124	Shoopman, C. E.
125	Jett, W. B.
125	Jeys, Harry
125	Mottau, Edward C.
125	Stiles, E. E.
129	Lawrence, Fred A.
134	Biewer, F. P.
134	Boehme, Herbert G.
134	Faulman, William
134	Ingram, T. M.
134	Jasper, Charles
134	Jones, James Howard
134	Kilpatrick, Earl Roy
134	McCallister, Leon James
134	McCarthy, Bernard
134	Sadville, William B.
134	Smith, William R.
134	Spooner, William
134	Van Valkenburgh, A. R.
134	Wishart, Harry M.
145	Grover, Charles A.
152	Nagel, Fred
193	Martin, Edward A.
195	Phillips, Adam F.
254	Kuhlberg, Carl A.
271	Hood, Joel Fred
340	O'Leary, Daniel Dennis
348	Mayell, William F.
349	Haden, J. W.
400	Kraemer, Jacob Adam
458	Daly, Frank
544	Pfitzenmaier, Michael
584	Gadbois, G. C.
666	Gentry, R. A.
697	Holem, Frank O.
716	Lovejoy, Robert Emmett
716	Stewart, J. E.
1047	McCormick, William J.
1091	Keeney, Robert P.

The aforementioned applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, and the records of the International Office show that each applicant is of pension age and has the necessary continuous good standing in the Brotherhood to justify the payment of old age benefits to him; therefore your council instructs the International Secretary to place their names on the retirement roll for pension payments.

The application for pension of Roy Davenport, I. O., Card No. 390044, is denied because of a break in membership standing.

The applications for pension of William Asher, L. U. 9, Card No. 141696; William McKiernan, L. U. 3, Card No. A-584238; G. G. Verbois, L. U. 66, Card No. 291183; and G. C. Marshall, I. O., Card No. 100753; are denied, because, according to I. O. records, they have not attained pension age, and the evidence which they presented to substantiate their contention that they are of pension age is not sufficient to justify any change in their age records.

Michael Doyle, L. U. 134, Card No. 101477; G. W. Jennings, L. U. 134, Card No. 445045; and Samuel Kingston, L. U. 134, Card No. 70402; having supplied the necessary papers to prove that they were of pension age, are ordered placed upon the International pension roll. Their I. O. records show that they have complied with all pension law requirements.

Benjamin J. Allen, I. O., Card No. 270706, not having attained pension age, his application for pension is denied.

The application for pension of Joseph E. Gillette, L. U. 595, Card No. 103203, is denied because of lack of sufficient membership standing.

The application for pension of N. S. Hansen, L. U. 46, Card No. 34202, is denied because he had not attained pension age

(Continued on page 182)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



GI's Into Civilians One of the important problems the United States faces, and will continue to face for several years, is the orderly return of servicemen to civilian life. This vitally affects labor, inasmuch as labor is going to be an important door of induction back to peace. Smooth functioning of proposed machinery in this direction will also depend upon the good sense, tolerance, and intelligence of the soldiers themselves. The number of men who will be released after the defeat of Germany will depend on many conditions. It may reach only a total of 3,000,000. At the end of the war against Japan, six or seven million more men may be released. Good paying jobs must be found for these people. Only a small proportion will probably return to the jobs they left to go into the armed forces. Many will want to do different things. Literally millions will have acquired new skills as a result of their army experience, and will want higher graded jobs.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has over 30,000 members in the armed services. There will be no interruption to their union membership due to arrangements made by the union itself. These men will pass back in an orderly and constructive fashion to their union and to their old jobs. The problem really lies in what should be done, and must be done, for those who want to go into the skilled trades on a new basis. These men will be provided with funds by the Government through the Veterans' Administration. At no time will they receive more than the total journeyman's wage for that trade which they wish to enter. Returned soldiers who wish to enter the trade should have a sympathetic reception from the unions, and should be aided in making the adjustment. Already there is a disposition in some directions to give a blanket credit of one year's work to all servicemen doing related work in the armed services. Thus, if a man left his job as a first year apprentice, he could immediately return as a third year apprentice, receiving the second year credit for his work in the Army. In addition, there should be flexible arrangements made so that a man, if he chose, could receive a special examination to prove his ability and even pass beyond this blanket arrangement if he were worthy.

There is a disposition on the part of the Veterans' Administration to designate local joint apprenticeship committees in the apprentice field as the official training agencies for skilled workers. The Veterans' Administration should be commended for this stand, and should be given every encouragement from the unions to take this

position. It would obviate many possible difficulties and put the whole process of returning veterans to peacetime jobs on a sensible basis.

Unions and employers should now get ready for this designation by immediately setting up throughout the country local joint apprenticeship committees, moving in the framework of apprenticeship standards to do a bang-up job looking toward peacetime adjustments and full-time production.

Soon We Will Know

Soon we will know how much collective wisdom and collective sense the industrialists and workers of the United States have.

Soon we will know how much real thinking has been done at the grass roots in the direction of building the kind of economy in which we can all live and have good incomes. It must be stated that the United States is in a much better position to pass from the wartime to peacetime economy on a sound basis than it was after the First World War. In the First World War nothing was done in advance, and nothing was done when the Armistice was signed. The United States went on a joyride of individualism and did things that surely led in the end to the great economic depression of 1929. Certain principles should guide our thinking:

1. We should think in terms of full-time production and full-time employment.
2. We should oppose every kind of open shop and anti-union drive as it appears.
3. Resistance should be made to cutting wages wherever there is a disposition to do so, because upon high purchasing power must depend the success of a dynamic economy.

Annual Wage Appointment by the President of the United States of a committee adequately financed to study the annual wage will produce nationwide discussion of this proposal during the coming half-year. An advisory committee from labor and management is already at work suggesting names of economists from which group a director for the study will be chosen.

The annual wage is no longer an academic question. It is a practical proposal that must be solved not by oratory and political methods, but by engineering techniques.

The electrical construction industry, through its Labor-Management Planning Committee, has been far in advance of public opinion on this important question. In January, 1944, the Labor-Management Planning Committee had this to say on the annual wage:

"The Labor-Management Planning Committee urges contractors and local unions to begin at once discussions that will involve the question of annual wages. The Planning Committee believes that the industry is on safe grounds in proceeding from the bottom to the top. Conditions are so varied, the continent is so wide, that try-outs must be made on a local basis rather than on a total national set-up. Adjustment of the annual wage in the electrical construction industry has already been prepared for by common practice. For years the union and the contractor had worked out procedures whereby main-

tenance men are paid on an annual income basis by an hourly schedule considerably lower than the regular hourly schedule for building craftsmen. The rates of pay for these maintenance men have generally been lower than the hourly schedules of journeymen who are employed only part-time. It is understood that negotiations for the annual wage would be adjusted on this hourly maintenance principle.

"One question that will remain unresolved, and the planning committee predicts will arise again and again, will be whether mere full-time employment on an annual wage basis figures on the maintenance hourly scale will give adequate return to skilled craftsmen. The planning committee does not expect to solve this problem now, but it raises the question."

The Worker's Dollar

In January, 1945, the value of the dollar of the American worker was 78.7 cents. This sharp decline from the face value of the dollar came in the months between January, 1941, and January, 1945. The decline was 22 per cent, whereas the famed Little Steel formula permitted a rise of 15 per cent. That indicates how far out of the way the Little Steel formula is in meeting labor's problem of having enough in the pay envelope to buy needed food, clothing and shelter.

It is no use to pretend that other sections of the population have made the same sacrifice. Despite every attempt of control agencies, the price of commodities has not been controlled adequately so that it may be supposed, and figures support this supposition, that profits have been high, wide and handsome. Even before this writing is in print and being read by scores of thousands of Electrical Workers, the war in Germany may be ended. If the National War Labor Board wishes, therefore, to set itself straight with the underlying population and enhance its prestige in the United States, it should meet at once and vote at least an eight per cent increase in wages for the American worker.

Trains of Mercy

Every day steaming from the Atlantic Seaboard to the interior are Red Cross trains bearing wounded soldiers from Germany. Excellent facilities wait these wounded men in great hospitals conveniently placed in the interior. No one can see these trains move westward without a pang of regret for the misfortune that has come to able young men, nor without an urge of real gratitude for these heroes who have made the sacrifice for freedom and for their country. Our Army has done well by our returning wounded.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that republics and democracies are ungrateful. No one seems charged with the responsibility of remembering. As the years pass and as problems beat in upon the people, they are inclined to forget the sacrifices made by young men for the nation.

We hope this will not be the case after this global war is over. We hope that these men will be seen for what they are and remembered for what they did and not be forgotten.

Most of all, we hope an economy will be built that will provide good jobs for every one of them in the kind of work they can do and in the kind of work they want to do.

Activity In Housing Field

The publication of the A. F. of L. housing program seems to have caused widespread interest all over the country in this major activity. The Labor-Management Planning Committee of the electrical construction industry reviewed the housing situation as early as last fall in one of its reports. The trend seems to be away from the piecemeal attack of the housing problem and toward a concerted, intelligent, national effort employing both public and private agencies in supplying enough good houses for the nation.

Senator Robert F. Wagner recently spoke over the radio on an A. F. of L. program. Senator Wagner said the nation has fought a bigger war than ever before. "We have accomplished marvels of production. We have the highest national income on record. . . . We must think bold thoughts. We must make broad plans. We must do big things. What does this mean to housing?"

He answered the question by recalling that before the war the United States built less than 275,000 non-farm houses a year and "in the first 10 years after the war we must raise this figure to almost one and one-half million houses a year. Instead of investing only about \$1 billion a year in building of housing, we must invest \$7 or \$8 billion a year.

"Every little mind that says: 'This cannot be done' is an obstacle to our economic progress. Every selfish interest that says: 'We will not allow this to be done' is an enemy to our economic security—an enemy to the fighting men who want jobs after the war—an enemy to the families of these men who want decent homes after the war."

In order to implement the program Wagner called for "public funds to expand the slum clearance and low-rent housing program. We also need public funds to raise housing standards on the farm.

"We need long-term loans at very low interest rates to stimulate housing for middle-income groups who do not need subsidy, but who cannot afford to borrow from private lenders.

"We need, through better methods, to improve the production of housing for those whom private enterprise and private lenders can effectively serve. In short, we need a well-rounded housing program, serving every need and serving every need in full.

"A forward-looking Congress must take the leadership toward enacting such a program. I expect to introduce legislation toward that end. But Congress represents the whole people. It depends upon the organized efforts of industry, agriculture and labor—upon their ability to work together and to help develop a united economic program."



WOMAN'S WORK

HOME IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

LAST month we did a little dreaming on that postwar home we want. This month I thought we'd discuss decorating plans—the do's and don'ts of home decoration that make your home a "thing of beauty and a joy forever" or—something else. It's the time of year to do things to your house whether it's a shining new little home or apartment or whether it's just your house—old as the hills.

As we've said in other articles on this page, now is not the time for spending a lot of money for extensive remodeling or anything of that nature, for it is our patriotic duty to be conservative in our spending and buy all the War Bonds we possibly can. However, we can use a little paint, material and above all, ingenuity, to good advantage to make our house a bright, cheerful, happy home that it is a pleasure for our war-weary family to come back to.

First off, let's settle an old score—you don't have to be an interior decorator with a list of courses behind you to have a beautiful home. If you have interest and the desire to make your home attractive and the courage to go ahead and try new ideas, you can succeed.

Hints on Planning

Here are a few hints I would give you on home decoration: (1) Study interior decorating yourself in the numerous good home-making magazines on the newsstands today. (2) Keep a scrapbook or an envelope full of clippings and pictures of ideas and rooms that appeal to you—particularly those that you feel are adaptable to your home. (3) Whenever you get ready to do a little redecorating—plan to get new curtains or drapes or whatnot, consult the personnel of the store where you are purchasing your material or your ready-made drapes or slip covers. Almost every large department store has a trained interior decorator in its employ who will be happy to make suggestions, offer color combinations, etc. This professional advice is available free of charge to customers of the store. Those are three suggestions I make for long-time planning. The scrapbook of ideas I particularly recommend, looking toward H-day (Home-day—that day when the war is over on which you begin to build your postwar home or remodel your house to the dream house you plan.) Have your scrap book in sections labeled, "living room," "dining room," "halls," "storage closets," etc., in order to have all your ideas on cer-

tain things together and readily available. Each time you see a clever plan, a beautiful color scheme, a novel idea that you would just love to have in a home of your own—clip it or make notes on it. Save scraps of material and wallpaper that you like—then when the time comes, you'll be all ready with your plans. You will know that you want *this* and *this* and *this* and there will be no wondering where you saw that cute bedroom closet picture or trying to remember just where that bookcase went in such and such a model house.

But now, what can you do now to brighten up your home and make it the cheerful spot in a world at war that we spoke of in our opening paragraphs?

Well, first of all—don't be afraid to do things to your rooms. Paint and material and a little ingenuity sprinkled with a sizable bit of courage can make your rooms the envy of your neighbor's heart.

How Do You Start?

Start with one room at a time. Go outside and come in and look at your old familiar room as if you are a stranger seeing it for the first time. When you look at it, is there anything about it that you just hate? If there is, and it's a piece of furniture—get rid of it. (I don't care if it was a wedding present from Cousin Sophie—it's your room to live in, and you ought to like everything about it.) If it's the wall paper, re-paper or paint it. If it's the windows, get new drapes. If the room lacks color, get busy putting color into it. Next, is there anything about the room that you just love? A favorite table, or slip cover, or pretty screen? You could make this the highlight of your room and build around it. If you haven't a single thing in your room that you just love, then start right now and try to

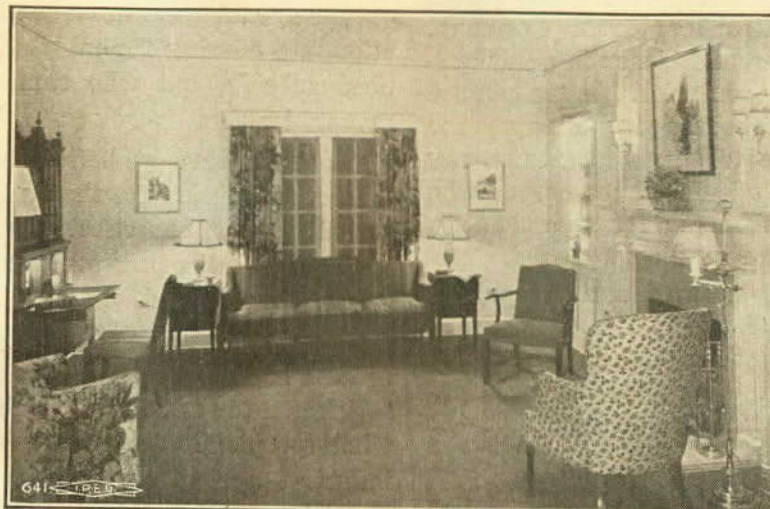
get something, even if it's just a little picture or a flower bowl—put something simply beautiful into your room. If you have some few treasured things, don't hide them away—bring them out where everyone can admire and enjoy them. Hidden away, they bring pleasure to no one. If they get broken or soiled, at least you will have enjoyed them—they will not have been locked away in a chest or cupboard until forgotten or until they've outlived their beauty and usefulness.

Miracle of Paint and Paper

Now then—for your paint or wall paper—what you select for your walls and ceiling can make or break your room. Is the room very small? Then you'll want plain paper or paint to give it a more spacious look. Is it big and barren? Then perhaps a flowered paper or panels of paper can be used to take away the bare look and make the room more cozy. If your ceilings seem too high, have them painted a different color from the walls—if too low, paint them the same color. What color will you choose? Well, if your room is a not particularly bright, warm room, then you'll want a warm color—the yellows, reds, rusts, peach and their derivatives will convert a cold room into a glowing one—but they are inclined to make a room look smaller. So, if your problem is to make your room look larger, and it is a room that gets good light—then go in for the cool shades of blue, green, blue-green, blue-violet, etc., the colors that push walls back to an appreciable degree.

The Magic of Color

Now that we've reached the subject of color, let's dwell on it a little while—for it is color—the magic rainbow wand, that can do the very most to bring beauty to your home. Don't be afraid of color—the drab, timid period of colors is past. Just pick colors that harmonize or complement each other and then go ahead as flamboyantly as you please. Decorate with the colors you like, because you have to live with them. In the paragraph above, we pointed out which colors are warm and which are cool. Remember that warm colors are stimulating, active, cheerful, while cool colors are restful, quiet, soothing. Don't forget that if you have carried out a color scheme in a room in harmonizing shades, that a brilliant splash of contrasting color accented several times in your



Planning in balance and color, and good lighting, make this a very pleasant room.

(Continued on page 188)

CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: Howdy,
Brothers! We here
in St. Louis are en-

joying the grandest weather possible—sunshine every day except Sunday, which is the only day most of us are off from work.

Have you written your favorite service man a letter lately? If not, why not? He is fighting and dying for us, so please don't ever forget him. We were made happy last meeting night by the presence of Brother Paul Notte, a fighter pilot and a grand young man, who, like the good union man he is, spent one night of his few at home attending the meeting. He looks wonderful in his neat uniform, which he surely filled out well. If any of you good Brothers want some addresses of our fighting service men, please contact Brother Walter (Tabby) O'Shea, the chairman of the service men's committee; he has all the names and addresses.

When this was written, all members of Local No. 1 were working, but work is tapering off.

You do not have to look at the calendar to know the date, as all the boomers around here are talking about jobs in Michigan and Wisconsin, or some place else.

Local No. 1 has done itself proud with its Electronics class. It is wonderful to see wiremen of ages ranging from 40 to 50 years all interested in education, which most of us so sadly need.

Things are pretty good around here, and everyone seems to be working for the interests of Local No. 1. It is a pleasure to go to the meetings.

Yours for vacations with pay for the Class "A" men.

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 26,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: Last
month's Local Union
No. 26's new school

of Electronics was off to a very good start with an enrollment of 55 members. Due to the unexpectedly large attendance, it was agreed upon to have two classes in electronics in order to step up the work and give more time to classroom discussions. Each group is now attending class six nights a month.

The lectures and moving pictures on the theory of electronics have been most interesting and understandable.

On hand to assist Professor Flemming were Clem Preller, business manager; L. C. Palmer, president; C. Lowery, financial secretary; Brother E. Porter and Brother J. Bowen of the executive board. One thing noticeable was the number of men who are foremen in the various shops who are attending this school. Maybe it is because they are getting tired of the mechanics giving out with the proper information.

The men have furnished their own books, and Local Union No. 26 is furnishing a moving picture machine with sound effects.

It was a pleasure to have as a visitor at the school last week Brother E. Stater's boy, who was home on leave from the Navy. Also at the last Union meeting was Brother J. Crowley's boy and Ed McDonough, who were wearing second class ratings, which certainly is a credit to Local 26's apprentice school.

Our apprentice school and splicing school are still holding their own.

The boys who have been absent from meetings lately have been losing out in general, as well as missing some very interesting moving pic-

READ

L. U. No. 50 discusses the Pension Fund

L. U. No. 66 likes Henry A. Wallace and dislikes the Christian American Association

Grasp opportunities is the advice of L. U. No. 68.

Become affiliated, boys, says L. U. No. 70

L. U. No. 309 comments on the I. B. E. W. educational program

L. U. No. 611 urges members to fight anti-union legislation

L. U. No. 672 gives a good example in appreciation and cooperation

The local union shortstop by L. U. No. 697

Spring brings a fine crop of epistles.

tures. So, why don't you come up and see us sometime?

To the boys attending school who have kept back copies of the WORKER, refer to last October's issue for an article by P. S. Stan Stanton, of Local No. 70. He gives a very good summary on electronics.

In closing, good luck to the boys on the bowling team No. 1 for reaching third place in the league.

T. HARVEY HAISLIP, P. S.

L. U. NO. 50,
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor: This ar-
ticle is intended
for membership

consumption, inviting criticism and comments, and it will, no doubt, generate pros and cons of much heat.

I have given much study to our insurance and pension plans of late, and have arrived at what I think a logical conclusion, and, if put into operation, will solve our difficulties for many years, possibly all time to come. Every person familiar with the pension plan freely admits that it is unsound and really in a state of bankruptcy, and, were it not for gratuitous gifts from time to time of a suspended convention fund and the assessment under which we are now working, it would have ceased operation before this. Our insurance department is in good shape, but of what use is the \$40,000,000 we have in the treasury except as a reserve; we can't spend it, and it is only created and held by law to meet claims upon our E. W. B. A. in case the monthly dues are ever insufficient to meet the claims made upon it.

Insurance departments in several states have declared our E. W. B. A. to be insolvent. With them I do not agree, but who am I, or you, to disagree with them; we are but individuals; they are the law, at least they represent the law. Just how soon other states will follow suit and say likewise I have no way of telling, but it is my opinion that it will not be long. The question then arises in my mind: are we wise to await the possible eventual day when it may not be possible for us to operate in any state as we are now doing, or would we not show more wisdom by doing something now which

will make permanent forever and put both our pension and insurance plans on a firm, solid, financially sound basis? How can that be done?

Well, we will contract with some old-line life insurance company whose assets or legal reserves cannot be questioned to write a group policy on our entire membership and issue an individual certificate to each individual member such as they now hold in the E. W. B. A. We will take those portions of the E. W. B. A. constitution and by-laws, such as the \$2.00 admission fee, \$10.00 reinstatement fee and all other financial accruals, outside the 90 cents per month premium, which, of course, will have to go to the insurance company who writes the policy, and channel them into the pension fund through the I. B. E. W. constitution, or keep the E. W. B. A. just as an operating institution and change its laws to fit the occasion.

Every responsible life insurance company in the U. S. A. and Canada would be after this business tomorrow morning, and, what is more, they would guarantee us at least a 10 per cent dividend per annum. Our mortality experience would command a good dividend, and, from our safety work, the mortality experience would grow better and command a greater dividend. That dividend would go into the pension fund, and then we could take the \$10,000,000 which is now in the reserve fund of the E. W. B. A., endow the pension fund with it, and put it out at 5 per cent interest, which would bring a gross return to the pension fund of \$500,000 per annum.

Now, let's see where we are. Every Class "A" member of the I. B. E. W. has a sound insurance policy guaranteeing to pay to his beneficiaries \$1,000 upon his death should his death occur after one year following the date of his admission into the Brotherhood. If prior to one year following his admission into the Brotherhood, his premiums will be returned to his beneficiary; that is just as is now provided in the E. W. B. A. except that in the E. W. B. A. his beneficiaries are not entitled to a full \$1,000 until after he has been in the Brotherhood five full years in good standing.

Now, let's see where our pension fund stands:

	Per Year
\$10,000,000 at 5 per cent	\$ 500,000
10 per cent dividend paid by insurance companies to the I. B. E. W.	200,000
37 cents per month on 200,000 Class "A" members	988,000
5,000 new members per year at \$2.00	10,000
2,500 reinstatements per year at \$10.00	25,000
5,000 new members at \$10.80 per year	54,000
	\$1,777,000

Thus we have a fund created by annual income capable of supporting more than 3,500 members at the rate of \$42.00 per month per member, which is our present rate of withdrawal from the pension fund.

The above figures are flexible—move them forward or backward and the same proportionate result is obtained. Double the amount and we can take care of more than 7,000 members per month—cut them in half and we can take care of more than 1,750.

Look at this purely from a business point of view; do not let your prejudice or hatred for large, financially sound insurance companies color your deductions in studying this. Do not let the cry of big business making money off us, why shouldn't we make that money, detract from the real issue, for, my Brothers, we are

not making any money on the deal, neither will we ever make any, for, at best, all that we have is a reserve created to pay claims in case the monthly premium proves insufficient, and every dollar which accrues to the E. W. B. A. must, by law, go into the reserve fund, and all that your beneficiaries can ever hope for is the amount your policy calls for in case of death, never to exceed \$1,000. The only way in which you can ever profit personally by this fund is by the plan I herewith submit.

I invite your close scrutiny and study of this, and then send in your questions. I think I can answer any of them to your satisfaction.

E. S. HURLEY, B. M.

L. U. NO. 58,
DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: It's been a long, long time since Local B-58 has been

represented in these pages, and our president has asked me if I would do something about it. I'm not exactly excited about the job, as it is just one more thing to worry about each month; and leading with your chin in cold print is not the easiest way to make friends and influence people. However, I've agreed to do the best I can with a duty which certainly should have been done these many years; and if I don't ring the bell with a "masterpiece" every month, please bear in mind that anyone is eligible to take the job at any time and make something of it.

The first thought I had in mind regarding the importance of our contact with the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL was the way we have let down the boys in the services who have been hungering for a little news of 58. It is true that our local has a most enviable record in the way that the members have contributed through assessments and entertainment to every one of our soldiers and sailors each month; but there is nothing to a man away from home like a letter; and if we only succeed in giving him a glimpse of 55 Adelaide Street each month in the form of a few newsy paragraphs, it will most certainly be worth the effort.

To that end, I would like to appeal to everybody here at home to join me in this enterprise and make it a family affair. There will be happenings on jobs and in your private lives that will make good reading to a lonesome boy who is living and praying for the day he will rejoin your comradeship. Obviously, without your cooperation, it will be hard for me to make it interesting. Jot down the things on paper that you think ought to be said or related. Mail them to me through the Executive Board, and unless otherwise directed, everything will be received in the strictest confidence.

One other thing must be mentioned. Our JOURNAL has ration points like everyone else. These letters will be limited in length until the situation is relieved; and until the bowling and house cleaning season is over. There are lots of things to discuss at length like our school and electronics courses; the social and war activities of our committees and members; the snowball insurance premium; inflation and "Little Steel"; conventions, and what they are for; our mutual friend, the contractor; attendance and interest in meetings; our responsibility to discharged returning members; our local's postwar program and policy; and, oh yes, I nearly forgot: the new Magna Carta announced by Messieurs Green, Johnston, and Murray.

So, you see, this thing could be very exhilarating if everybody kicks in. Make me your press correspondent. Let's have a representative opinion expressed in these pages by one of the nation's best labor unions of which you and I are most proud to be a part. Let's all approach this great new peace era with a determination to be in there pitching, both locally and nationally, and put our light on top of the bushel. I'm willing, if you are. How about it?

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 66,
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor: Even if Henry A. Wallace had not been con-

firmed for Secretary of Commerce, he should be proud of the enemies he has made in Congress.

The roll call of Senators and Congressmen opposing him reads like the Who's Who of Reaction. Just why are our Tory representatives so bitterly opposed to him? First, Wallace is a liberal who believes that human rights come before property rights, that the working man should be guaranteed a job paying a living standard of wages. He believes in an expanded social security to care for workers in their old age, and to include in social security a provision to provide medical care for the millions of Americans who need it most. The fact that here in America, the richest country in the world, millions of men have been rejected for military service because of lack of medical care and malnutrition shows that our present system of rugged individualism has been a failure, and that our Government must provide some form of national health to keep us from being a nation of 4-Fs.

Secondly, they are so bitterly opposed to his directing the huge sums to be spent by the R.F.C. Why? The R.F.C. has been the banker of big business, lending to them huge sums of Government money, so they could execute Government contracts. This way they have made huge profits, without the expenditure of a red cent of their own money, the old story of "Heads I win, tails you lose."

But the big fly in the ointment is that the R.F.C. has control of the sale of surplus war goods and the huge Government-owned plants. They are afraid that Mr. Wallace will not continue the R.F.C. policy of selling these plants to big business at the price of about two cents on the dollar. For his liberal views, and his plans to create jobs for every worker after the war, Wallace is smeared by the Tories as a Red; years ago such liberals were isolated by being called socialists. What this country needs is more "Reds" like Wallace.

At our first meeting in February we had with us the following out-of-town Local Chairmen for the railroads: J. C. Barnes, IGN, San Antonio; G. W. Boynton, GCL, Kingsville; C. W. Crane, T and NO, Algiers; Ralph B. Holzmann, IGN, San Antonio; W. J. Kugler, T and NO, Dallas; C. H. Linn, IGN, Palestine; and C. D. Reaves, T and NO linemen. The membership of Local B-66 enjoyed their making the meeting and having an opportunity to congratulate them on the fine job they are doing. Our railroad local is composed of electricians, linemen, crane operators and helpers on the T and NO and Missouri Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana. To give some idea of the territory we cover, we have members in New Orleans and members in El Paso, a distance of over 1,200 miles. The linemen on the

Southern Pacific were granted a 4-cent hourly raise as a result of negotiations between the management and A. J. Bannon, our Business Manager-General Chairman, and H. M. Olive, Assistant General Chairman. The fine progress we have made in our railroad local is due to the hard work of General Chairman Bannon and Assistant General Chairman Olive and their local chairmen.

Although construction work is very slow in our jurisdiction, all our members are working. Quite a few have taken local maintenance jobs, and some are working on out-of-town jobs. Two of our members, M. M. (Big Mac) McColom and E. E. (Choo Choo) Coletrane have realized the lineman's dream and are now fishing for a living. However, Big Mac and Choo Choo are fishing differently than most linemen I know. They are taking bait with them and catching fish.

The anti-labor element in Texas is about to get in another low blow on Labor with their so-called "right-to-work" bill. This bill, with its ban on the closed shop and other restrictions, is meant to destroy the labor unions. Its sponsors know it is unconstitutional, but believe they can smash the unions before the Supreme Court renders its decision.

Its chief sponsor is the Christian American Association, headed by Vance Muse, a lobbyist for big business. This organization, with its fine name, is, in reality, a fascist organization patterned after the Nazis. Its purpose is to stir up class hatred and destroy the labor unions. This organization has spent thousands of dollars lobbying for this bill in the legislatures of several southern states. The money for this campaign has been freely donated out of excess profits by some of our big businessmen who are willing to do things the Nazi way in order to smash the labor unions. Such attempts to smash labor by legislation and litigation is not confined to Texas and the southern states alone, but is national in its scope. They are merely using Texas, Florida and Arkansas as a testing ground, and, if successful, they will quickly do the same in the rest of the country.

Our I. B. E. W. organization in this state, the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers, was instrumental in waking Texas labor up to the fact that we are going to have to fight, and fight hard, if we are to survive. The rank and file of Texas, Florida and Arkansas labor should make a list of the legislators who vote for these bills, so we can retire them to private life at the next election.

Our Educational Committee has really embarked on a fine educational program. A class for linemen has been started at the University of Houston. This class will deal with all phases of line work from how to splice rope to public relations. The classes will be taught by different members of B-66 who are well suited to teach our younger members and give them the benefit of their experience. Our classes in basic electricity and electronics are both going strong. We owe a vote of thanks to our Educational Committee for their fine efforts in giving us a real educational program.

B-66 lost two of its members by death in March. Brother J. D. DeMoney, Electrician's Mate, 1/c, of the Seabees, was killed in action at Iwo Jima. Brother DeMoney was a cable splicer and formerly worked for the Houston Lighting and Power Company. Brother John J. Mackey was electrocuted while working on a 12,000-volt line. Brother Mackey was a lineman for the Houston Lighting and Power Company. The members of B-66 will miss J. D. and Johnny, as they were swell fellows and real union men. To their families we extend our sympathy in their sorrow.

LUKE GALLOWAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68,
DENVER, COLO.

Editor: Opportunity could be defined as taking advantage of circumstances or conditions. To those

who are alert, opportunity may come only once, but is more apt to come again and again. Too often, all of us have become conscious of opportunities after the time to take advantage of



Brother Gerald White of L. U. No. 908, now serving in the Army Air Forces as a telephone and telegraph lineman.

them has passed. We may have been lulled to sleep in the recent past by the circumstance of war. That there have been plenty of jobs, plenty of regular and overtime, among other things, apparently has made us careless and indolent. To be able to recognize and make the most of opportunities, one must be prepared. It is said that ignorance of the law is not considered an excuse. It follows, then, that ignorance is not a part of alertness or preparedness. I would like to illustrate this by two events within the past few years, and the information comes only from the press. Hitler failed to take England apparently because of ignorance. It seems he may have been ignorant of the weakness of England's defense, or, granting that he knew, he was apparently making a bid for England's favor but was ignorant of the psychological make-up of the English people in regard to their opposition to oppression and injustice.

On the other hand, General MacArthur's landing on Leyte, which, in a sense, may have been a gamble, proved that he was prepared. He was prepared by a knowledge of the country, by a knowledge of his enemy, by a knowledge of his own ability, as well as a knowledge of the capabilities of his command and his colleagues.

As members of organized labor, we should be seriously thinking about the many complex problems that will inevitably follow the war. Where is organized labor on the road that leads to world peace, to national security, and to individual happiness and well being? What plans are being made, both individually and as a local union, to prepare us to travel this road? Since it is a self-evident truth that union members benefit themselves only according to the strength and virility of their own local, I will discuss only that phase of our organization. How many of us know the history of organized labor; the aspirations and ideology of the I. B. E. W.; the functions, the duty, the power, the responsibilities of the officers of our own local, as well as the rank and file? As Benjamin Franklin has said: "So convenient a thing it is to be a reasonable creature, since it enables one to find out or make a reason for everything one has a mind to do." Can the skilled tradesman find or make a reason for not keeping up with the advances and improvements that have been made in his particular trade? Can he find or make a reason for not preparing himself and his local to assume the responsibilities of good citizenship? Is it not reasonable to begin to plan for the future after the war, when many of our own members will return, and many others, by their experiences in the service, will seek to join our organization? Always organized labor has fought for free public schools, the purpose of which is to teach people to think. There is no real reason why, having become a journeyman, we should cease to study and read and think. On the contrary, there is every evidence that we should do so, and the sooner the better.

We place our future in the hands of certain men in national, state and local affairs. These men should be considered as workmen working at the trade of representing the majority of us, and they know how they are being paid, in wages or salary or in honor and name. Regardless of the method of payment, the interested representative will devote his energies to increase his knowledge of his trade, and thus become more fitted for his continuation in office or for advancement. Do we not realize the extreme necessity of informed thinking men being our representatives?

We are soon to have elections of our own, in which we will elect men to certain powerful offices within our own locals. To these men we entrust our standing in the community, to the negotiation of our working agreement, to the building up of our organization. More than we realize, we entrust to these men the dollars and cents that may come into or go out of our pockets, which is of prime importance to us all. More than we know, these men are responsible for our economic and social future. Have they conducted themselves in public and private so they can face their fellow members with a clear conscience? Has the person or persons seek-



Salute To A Good Humorist



Have you been reading the joke page in the past few months? If you have, then you must have seen the name of Pfc. William Seelicke, Jr., of L. U. No. 3, appear many times. We are proud to publish this picture of Brother Seelicke, and pay a little tribute to the courage and good spirit and fine sense of humor that kept Brother Seelicke sending in his clever, humorous little poems month after month from the battlefields of Italy and from the rest camp to which he was sent later to rest and recuperate. It makes us feel very proud and happy that, in spite of all the stress of fighting and the weariness and discouragement that must so often accompany it, our boys "over there" take time out to think of their Brothers at home and their JOURNAL, and send contributions in to "keep us laughing."

ing any office made an attempt to prepare for the future? Do they have any plans for developing in-training programs; educational programs; health programs or any programs at all for the betterment of the organization?

Julius Hockman, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said recently, in opening an in-service training program for union officers: "In recent years, and especially in the past decade under the New Deal, the labor leader's job has broadened and become more complicated. It is no longer enough for him to be an effective organizer, speaker and pamphleteer. Today he must know his way about in many fields far removed, indeed, from labor's original path in earlier and simpler days. He must know his way about in sociology, in economics, in management, in law, and in public affairs. He must know how to deal with governmental agencies, how to work in his community, how to cultivate public opinion. The labor leader of today finds himself deeply immersed in all aspects of our economic, social and political life."

As members of the I. B. E. W., we might compare with stockholders in a corporation. We own stock (insurance), we have the power and privilege of the vote on various matters, we have our dividends payable to us in the form of a pension, and, at the end of life's road, a sum sufficient to give us decent burial. Is this all that life means to us? To some individuals, it merely means a job, a drink, a few dollars in old age, and, finally, death. To the

Brotherhood life is more than that. It is worthwhile living, it is better conditions, it is security in old age, and, at the last, sorrow for the passing of one who had done his best, one who had believed in and practiced the golden rule.

We have a great number of opportunities within our grasp to become the important factor in our economy that we should. It seems, then, that we should take advantage of: 1—The training offered by the various government agencies that will help us meet these problems; 2—the advanced and technical training offered by the schools, both academic and vocational; 3—by attending the different forums, seminars and lectures sponsored by different groups to get the view point of well-informed people and perhaps teach us to take a broader and more unselfish attitude toward our common problems.

We have often been told that labor is coming of age. Can we agree with Paul in his letter to the Corinthians: "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man I put away childish things."

G. H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: The appellate ruling reversed and remanded to District Court a suit for their fees by two local attorneys against the Electric Utilities Employees' Union (a company union), composed of non-supervisory employees of the Potomac Electric Power Company. The lawyers claimed the Pepco's E.U.E.U. employed them to perfect its organization, and in obtaining its recognition by the power company as a labor union and bargaining agency. The two attorneys asked for \$13,900 with interest from June 1, 1938, or alternately \$30,000.

District Court had granted a motion of Pepco's E.U.E.U. to quash services in connection with the suit, and to dismiss the complaint, claiming that Pepco's E.U.E.U. was an unincorporated, unaffiliated labor union, and so could not be sued.

The Court of Appeals, in reversing and remanding the case to the lower court, said the union has the same powers and rights as the AFL, CIO, or the United Mine Workers, adding: "It is different only in that it has no affiliates."

It is just this slight difference that will forever keep Pepco's E.U.E.U. from being anything but a company mouthpiece—it has no affiliates! It is interesting to note that the I. B. E. W., as a labor union, has more than 350,000 members in nearly 1,500 national and international locals, and these locals, in turn, are joined and affiliated with building trades and labor councils in their respective towns, communities and states while nationally and internationally represented by purposeful leaders at all progressive labor conventions.

It is hoped that these few statistics will help some of the uninformed lads in Pepco to make the right swing into the ranks of organized labor, and that swing is through Local 70, where most of their working partners are joined in a solemn pledge of brotherhood and progress. Our Business Manager, William Bollier, is always pleased to answer any inquiry concerning membership and its benefits. Call Bill, WAfield 1164, any of you Pepco fellas that aren't with us, for we do want you with us!

Kermit L. Ehey, R.S., is in receipt of a new existing work agreement between Local 70 and Asplundh Tree Expert Co. for all work performed by the employer for the Potomac Electric Power Co., Washington, D. C., and vicinity. The contract contains a general increase for all employees, and includes paid vacations, insurance, seniority rights and other benefits. Tree trimming in its various branches (pardon the pun, I just couldn't help it), is a new and large field for the I. B. E. W.

Alfred J. Jarboe, hospitalized, encased, and convalescent since May 30, 1944, will be back on the job before this is out in print. Al fell 55 feet while trimming trees and was quite banged up, but you can't keep a good tree-trimmer down, you know!

Bill Segar shows up at the meetings pro-

perous as all get-out. Bill has a nice inside job now maintaining service and equipment for one of the world's largest apartment communities—Fairlington, Virginia. "Pop" Reynolds is there with him.

"Midnight" Clark dropped into the hall first time in a long while. Nice to see you again, "Midnight", come in oftener.

Greek Boone was last seen on the hooks on the Hercules Powder job at Radford, Virginia.

Bill Ruppard, on the same job with Greek, nearly got his right hand cut off. His gloved hand was pulled through the pulley wheel of the line truck by a frayed winch line—two 45-foot black diamonds were on the end of the line.

"Shorty" Price is looking young and healthy as ever. Shorty's on the job at Indian Head, Maryland.

Moody Saunders, our ever-pleasant vice president, is deep in the contents of the latest *B-11 Busy Bee*. I agree with him it is a nicely put up local journal.

I wish here to express my thanks to Local 637, of Roanoke, Virginia, and my many friends there for the hospitality extended me in their jurisdiction. I hope the day will soon come when I can paint and fish away a vacation in that truly artist's country.

I hear a lot of talk about electronics, but I don't see nobody doin' nothin' about it. All electronic tubes are basically the same, and the function of an electronic tube is that of a switch operating at the speed of light. The juice goes in there and comes out here.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: Up in our end of the country we have at last

shoveled ourselves out of the mountains of snow engulfing us since December.

Seed catalogues are appearing in the mail, and soon we will placidly succumb to spring fever.

It will not be many months before a new contract will be negotiated. A master committee has been appointed to collect and compile any suggestions that the members may submit concerning changes they wish to make in the present contract or added suggestions for the future contract.

If you have any suggestions, write them out and hand them to the committeeman from your department, so that they will have your wishes to work on in drafting the new contract.

It was with interest that we learned from the daily press that the C.N.Y.P. Corporation's net income was enough to enable them to pay 33 cents on each share of common stock.

I understand that the Niagara-Hudson Corporation holds all of the outstanding shares of common stock. I was taught when young to be very industrious if I wished to be wealthy. . . . I slipped up somewhere, or maybe I used the wrong interpretation.

The War Chest drive was very successfully handled by our local committeemen. The same committee is now working on the Red Cross drive. Won't you help this drive to be a success and reap the everlasting thanks of your Brothers in the service?

I was going to preach a sermon on attending union meetings, but space is short, so just a gentle reminder—they are held on the first and third Fridays of each month. They are your meetings, and are for the common good of all members, so stay out of your rocking chair on those nights and come.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Many of our members are apparently glad

that some form of sick and accident insurance is now available to the "pass-the-hat-for-me" boys. Brother Tarrell says, "Don't say you knew nothing about this insurance." Much effort was made to present this insurance to the members and now it is entirely up to the individual. Don't be one to need it and not have it. The opportunity has been presented.

It's too bad you fellows can't see your

WAR CASUALTY

This number is dated Volume 44, No. 5, May-June, 1945. The next number which you will receive will be dated Volume 44, No. 6, July, 1945. This means that one whole number will be missing in 1945 to save 85,000 pounds of much needed paper. Sorry.

photo in the JOURNAL—maybe we can have better luck next time.

Here's one who likes fun too, but let's all give Brother "Noble Dome" Martin a hand in his efforts toward establishing a reference library in the local's office.

Glad to hear that Brother George (Don't Bring 'Em Back Alive) Buck, who is somewhere in Europe is getting along O. K. and is holding his own. Would like to hear about more of our members in service. Drop me a line at 1061 W. 46th Street, Norfolk 8, Virginia.

Let's all wish Brother George McCune lots of luck in the coming event—Let's hope it is twins or more—eh George!

A message from the business manager—"Stick to your job, because that's where you're needed most."

That's enough from the "Lap-over." (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) MCCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: With Memorial Day so near at hand, this letter

is written for the purpose of calling to mind many of our Brothers, workers on the home front, who have gone home to their eternal reward.

While Memorial Day was first set aside as a day of thoughtful remembrance—a day of recollection and a day for prayer for our honored soldier and sailor dead—we too, through the years have on each Memorial Day, thought of our deceased Brothers of this great local union.

Since January 1, 1944, Local No. 103 of Boston, has had stricken from its rolls by death many of its members. These men will never be known as war heroes, but in reality many of these men went down fighting on the home front. The long hours each day, seven days a week during the last few years, and, in addition, the fast pace we are forced to live because of war, ultimately take their toll.

Commencing January 1, 1945, to the time of this writing Local No. 103 has lost eight of its members. Listed below are the names of those who passed on in the last year:

"They are not dead, they are just away".

Daniel J. Canty	Frank Fells
John L. Baker	Ray Leaman
John H. McHugh	Ray Willimott
William H. Smith	Ira Smith
Robert Robertson	Frank Carney
Frank R. Smith	Leo Fay
William A. Malloy	Pierce McCarthy
Frank H. Starr	George E. Cashman
Arthur D. Hawks	James Donovan

The officers and members of Local No. 103 extend to the families of our lost Brothers our sincere sympathy, and hope that this "bloody war" and its accompanying havoc will fade away to the end—that we may soon look upon a world of peace and prosperity.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor: We have not made much progress yet in re-

modeling the building we recently purchased, but we hope at my next writing we can report that the remodeling has been completed. Our various groups are already meeting there, but our offices have remained at our old location at 202 Tampa Street. The building committee, under supervision of Chairman C. O. Barnes, has been meeting frequently, discussing the many perplexities of plans, construction, and bids. Con-

siderable progress has been made, however, and soon we will have the alterations we need.

The writer had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the Florida State Electrical Workers' Association in Jacksonville this month. Postwar possibilities seem very promising to all, although, at this report, regular construction work is at its ebb.

Among the delegates attending the above-mentioned meeting were genial Association President R. D. Sommerkamp of St. Petersburg, who was re-elected to that office; Brother Harper, secretary of West Palm Beach; Brother C. G. "Two Shoe" Smith of Jacksonville, who said he would ease my parched throat with a bottle of beer, but didn't produce, and none other than my rival columnist, Brother J. H. Gilbert of Fort Lauderdale, who is considered the leading authority in the Southeast on the raising and training of parrots.

Our business manager, Brother Al Lipford, was considered present at the Florida State Electrical Workers meeting, but spent an active time with the State Federation of Labor Legislative Conference, which was going on at the same time. We expect some interesting events when the legislature meets next month.

Our woman's auxiliary will elect an entire new set of officers at their next meeting, April 5. The president, Mrs. Harry Kilmer, has served for the last three years, and has asked that she be allowed to retire and elect someone else in her place. She has served faithfully and expertly and the members have expressed their regret that she will not imitate President Roosevelt and accept a fourth term.

We have at present 55 of our members working at Clinton, Tennessee, and as the weather becomes warmer no doubt many more of our Brothers will go there if still needed.

Our marine work is about at its peak just now and we expect a decline in such employment to start soon. Building construction work is still more or less dormant and we are wistfully awaiting the war's termination and the start of postwar construction.

CHARLES A. SCHULTZ, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: Of all the phrases we hold dear, the one we

are fondest of is "spring is here." Spring apparently has heard that song "Is You Is Or Is You Ain't," for she can't seem to make her mind up for a while.

The past winter has taken a heavy toll from the Edison boys, both old and young. Many from all departments have been on the sick list, and some of them for several months.

That tall and handsome soldier that George Reams was showing around Acme some time ago was George's son-in-law. G. R. is proud of the lad, and justly so. Harry Miller, formerly of operation and now of the Navy, was in Miami a while back and had only time to call home before going to sea again. Harry should have some good stories to tell soon we hope. Leonard (Shorty) Howell's son, now hospitalized for the third time and in England, may be home in May. Lt. Howell was injured while his group was helping reduce the German bulge in Belgium.

Several Edison families have received the much dreaded telegrams stating that a loved one was "missing in action." The uncertain feeling, coupled with our known impotence under such circumstances, is heartbreaking. Our sympathy to these unfortunate families, and a sincere wish that your service man be returned to you safe and sound.

The presentation of a service button to Brother Jay Swank, of the transformer department, for 50 years of service, which was made some time ago, was missed by your scribe. Brother Dukeshire has been in my hair for missing a scoop about one of our oldest members. Brother Dukeshire writes his news and comments out for me, and sometimes uses asbestos paper. Thanks, Duke, anyhow, and keep them coming. I also wish more of the Brothers would do likewise. Local meetings have been picking up a bit in size and feeling.

also. A nice new War Bond to some one in attendance each meeting. Ask Bill Witt what little thing enabled him to win a bond! It's a good story, too.

Mike Alore, of Acme, has a sweetheart of a skooter, and his only prayer now is "sunshine in large quantities." Don Meyers also has the Doodle Bug fever. If the high pressure boiler "punch boards" were only built in circular form, Don and his skooter could handle all three.

Hittler failed in his try for world power, and his idea of training children for the state only, we thought was dead. The same idea is now being revamped to meet an American situation. A rival of the American Federation of Labor, having failed to convert the adults to their philosophy, will soon bring the gospel of "Power and How to Get It" to the American youth.

Shortage of tires, not enough red points for meat, shortage of gas and can't go fishing, need more coal and I just keep wishin' this * * * war would end.

No, I ain't kickin', but, honest, ain't it a mell of a hess?

D. D. DeTrow, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: A new high in labor-management relations

was reached here recently when Local 271 and the Wichita section of the Kansas State Chapter, National Electrical Contractors' Association, jointly negotiated and signed a collective bargaining agreement. While this is not the first agreement to be reached between the employers' association and the union in the electrical industry, it is the first such labor agreement completed in Wichita.

Heretofore, agreements were negotiated between the individual employers and the union, which, in many instances, resulted in misunderstandings in the industry.

Both the contractor and union have come to the realization that harmonious relations are more necessary than ever before to improve the relationship between the employer, the worker and the public, and that confidence in each other can better be furthered through the methods they have adopted.

It is felt that this progressive move will go a long way toward breaking down barriers that have been raised in the past through prejudice and habit, and that it is the first step in establishing the principle of the interdependence of both groups.

That interdependence is shown in the field of training future journeymen for the electrical trade. A joint apprenticeship committee has been established, composed of members of the union and the contractors' association. This committee has developed written standards of apprenticeship as a guide to assure the proper training of apprentices, thereby providing a proper flow of skilled tradesmen into industry. The apprenticeship program is administered solely by the committee, and was developed under policies recommended by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the electrical industry. This is another forward step in bringing about true labor-management cooperation through joint acceptance of joint responsibility.

The agreement was signed for the local by R. E. Mitchell, president; L. C. Mitchell, chairman of the electrical board, and C. E. Gustafson, business manager for the contractors' association, and H. J. Hill, president, and Charles W. Paige, secretary.

Everything is going along O. K. on the Wichita front; everyone's working and happy. The Brothers who are out-of-town will be happy to learn that Hap Hood, the local's oldest card member, is receiving the pension provided by the I. B. E. W. Good luck, Hap! Brother Ray Mitchell has been confined in Wesley Hospital for some time, but is up and around again. Brother Denny has also been confined in the same hospital, and from reports he will soon be released. We have several new members in 271 in the last few weeks. Brother Gustafson signed another contractor at Wellington. This makes



WINS MEDAL FOR HEROISM



Sergeant Salvador L. Mazzara, former Port Arthur, Texas electrician and member of L. U. No. 390, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal, for heroism on August 15, 1944, during the invasion of southern France.

Sergeant Mazzara has been overseas two years. He left Port Arthur with the 111th Engineers in November, 1940.

The citation accompanying the medal tells of Sergeant Mazzara's heroism displayed during the invasion, when a large landing craft approaching the coast was struck squarely by an enemy glider bomb. The seriously damaged vessel, loaded with heavy artillery, ammunition and personnel, drifted ashore in flames while the ammunition started exploding.

The citation continues:

"Although the personnel of the headquarters and service company to which Sergeant Mazzara was attached had been moved inland from the beach to escape the hurtling shell fragments, Sergeant Mazzara and some comrades returned to the shore near the burning ship and began rescue work.

"Aware of the desperate plight of the men who had been forced to abandon the craft by leaping overboard into the water, the rescue party worked indefatigably until midnight, swimming alongside the ship and dragging the men ashore. The injured men were brought to the beach, carried to a place of safety and given first aid treatment.

"Sergeant Mazzara and his comrades did not cease their unselfish and hazardous work until they had saved 75 men from drowning and had treated another 15 for burns, wounds and shock."

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is proud of Brother Mazzara and Brothers like him in battle areas all over the world, displaying courage and heroism to a remarkable degree.

the second firm from outside of Wichita to be signed up, the other being at Newton. Good work, Brother Carl.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: In the beginning of time the people of the

world found the earth a total, dark mystery, but we today, in the twentieth century, have had a chance to look upon a few of these mysteries unfolded before us. The reason is simple, for many years ago people started the light of knowledge by remembering to write down into book form the things they were so apt to forget and ideas on discovery they themselves could take to eternity. They wrote many books so that you and I may read what they thought would help us most. These people were not selfish, but poor and humble and often robbed of honor rightfully theirs. These men are the unsung heroes of the electrical world.

Probably most of the members of the I. B. E. W. will admit that the most outstanding event in the past years was the development and beginning of the I. B. E. W. educational program. This educational program is of great importance, not only in electronics but in making leaders of men to guide and preserve the rights and dignity of the members of the I. B. E. W. Much praise is due President E. J. Brown and Brother G. M. Bugniet for their outstanding leadership in bringing knowledge to the Electrical Workers of the new world.

On the evening of March 23, both cable splicing classes met in the local union hall. The class was called to order by Brother William Clark, the instructor, who informed us that on that evening we were to hear several lecturers on cable splicing and maintenance of underground cables. The speakers were several outstanding executives of the Union Electric Company, who were instrumental in helping to establish a cable-splicing school. At first, when the cable-splicing school started, we found ourselves lacking in materials and equipment. The Union Electric Company was informed of our plight and immediately came to our aid and furnished us with material and equipment.

We of the cable-splicing school are indeed grateful for the splendid cooperation and personal interest shown by the following executives of the Union Electric Company: Mr. George P. May, system superintendent distribution construction; Mr. Andrew Bodicky, underground engineer; Mr. William H. Burggraf, cable superintendent, and Mr. George E. Sykes, sub-station division.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have developed a new course on resistance welding. This course follows the accepted course in industrial electronics which we are now completing after a 16-weeks' run. Inasmuch as the course in resistance welding is really an extension of the principles we have learned in industrial electronics, we believe that this course will prove popular to those who have taken the first work in electronics. Practically the entire class has signified its intention of entering the new classes now forming in resistance welding.

It would appear that this new course is only one of many that could be offered as an extension of the basic work taken. Many of the members of the classes would like to see further extensions of the use of electronics in the fields of relaying, mototrol, communication, radio and television.

The instructor of these various courses is a man who is outstanding in the field of radio engineering and electronics, Mr. John Sampson. Mr. Sampson is an excellent instructor. He has taught us electronics in shop form so that all the members could understand it. His personal interest in teaching us electronics has made him many new friends among the members of our union.

We wish to thank Mr. W. Morris Jones, who is the supervisor of war production training in this area, for his interest and personal service in developing our electrical school. We wish also to thank Mr. James Senes, assistant state supervisor of trades industrial education. Mr. Senes has given us splendid service and cooperation. We appreciate his service.

The State of Illinois Board of Vocational

Education pays the cost of films, records, projectors and instructors' salaries.

On the evening of March 31, the Westinghouse Electronics course will be completed. Certificates will be issued to those completing this course. Afterwards, several technical films will be shown and refreshments served as planned and arranged by our president, George Viner.

Brother James Altie is now recuperating from an operation. We hope to see him in the best of health soon and back on the job.

Brother Gus Stoehr will be back on the job soon. He is well on the road to recovery.

Brother Joe Weir is now in the radio division of the United States Navy. His address is: J. D. Weir, S., 1/c, Co. 408, U. S. T. C., Great Lakes, Illinois.

Brother William Schmidt is due back in town any day now. Brother Schmidt is now a first lieutenant and a fighter pilot of the United States Army and has been in India.

OLIVER BROWN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349,
MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: No doubt
our members working
away from Miami
and our members in
service will be
interested to know
who the new officers
elected March 16
were:

President, Fred Henning; vice president, John McRae; recording secretary, Reintelman; financial secretary, George D. Bowes; treasurer, Gettis Riles; business manager, William C. Johnson; executive board, Marcus Bowes, J. A. Click, Paul Foster; examining board, B. C. Breig, J. A. Click, A. B. Dixon.

I feel certain that our new officers will receive full cooperation from each and every member in their efforts to strengthen our local. It is also wished by the scribe that our attendance in the future will show our new officers that we like to get together on the first and third Friday night of each month, thus keeping in touch with current problems of our local.

Will give you one to brush up your geography on: Do you know where Cat Cay is located? I understand that Charlie Dowling is working there.

Would like to ask a certain Miami wire grafter now working in St. Louis if he remembers the story of the big dope, little dope, and the teeny, weenie dope?

It will surely be a most interesting sight to watch Mr. Byrnes try to freeze wiremen. "Old Grandad" just won't freeze.

Spring is here in full swing now, for several of the fellows are anxious to organize a fishing camp down in the Keys; sure is a swell idea.

No doubt that will be one postwar plan with plenty of supporters, but, in the meantime, we will continue our search for a formula which will cause fishermen to tell the truth, then we will know where all those big ones go that get away.

Brother A. B. Dixon has been on the sick list but is now on the improve.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: Very few
people in the ranks
of the general pub-
lic disagree with the
idea of public owner-
ship of public utilities,
but a great many are
coming to the conclu-
sion that those com-
missions and director-
ates put in charge of
controlling such pub-
lic-owned utilities
might be working from
the inside to put said
utilities in disfavor
with the general pub-
lic, and thus discour-
age any further at-
tempts to enlarge the
holdings of the gen-
eral taxpayer.

There are numerous industries and undertakings that should come under the direct control of our people, such as oil wells, coal and gold mines and metals of all kinds that are dug from the soil of "this fair land of ours", to say nothing of the number of lives saved and young bodies kept whole and healthy by strict state ownership of chemical and powder factories and armament works.

Yes, this is a dream, and the manufacturers have no objections to us having dreams as long as we don't wake up.



Reading left to right: Charles Otte, financial secretary and treasurer; Bob Adams, Larry Moore, Donald J. Gill, executive board; Paul A. Beitt, president; Homer A. Brown, vice president; James Reilly, International Representative; Paul Price, recording secretary; George Nichols.

L. U. No. B-1127, Richmond, Indiana, is very proud to have started the new year with new offices, located in the Morton Center Building. The board is shown in their new conference room, where they were honored with a visit from Mr. James Reilly, of the International Office. Hats off to "Jim" Reilly, whose tireless efforts and sincerity have helped Richmond to achieve one of the best Locals in the area.

In the meantime, any authority that we invest in our elected representatives to select men to act on the various commissions that control public-owned ventures is very often misplaced. Due either to deliberate mismanagement or downright ignorance, too many of our utilities are made to appear in a very bad light as to expense involved and results obtained. No doubt if these same organizations were privately owned and profits unrestricted it would be a different story. Are we to take from this that we have ward heelers instead of business men running our property? Or, are we going to come to the conclusion that the public must be soured on any further expansion along these lines?

I have in mind the C.N.R. in Canada before the war, when the competition was keen, losing money by the millions while its only large competitor paid equal wages and operated almost parallel lines and gave a cheerful and helpful travel service. From personal observation, I know that it was a great deal more pleasant and quicker to contact the C.P.R. travel man than the numerous gentlemen employed by the nation's own railroad.

In Ontario, we have the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, a commission appointed by the Government to administer to light and power needs of the province at cost prices. Now we find included in these costs the price of at least starting a company union, if not actually maintaining it at the present time, a company union that opposes the right of the I. B. E. W. to get the certification necessary to represent the low-paid workers of the Ontario Hydro at a hearing so that these workers might bring their conditions and living standards up to the level paid in other fields.

International Vice President E. Ingles and Representative Borden Cochrane are having their hands full battling this public body, which is paid by the public, operated for the public, but, in my opinion, governed by anything but public men.

I could go on citing cases on parallel lines, and so could many of the readers of this JOURNAL, but I think all should agree that, before any utility or industry can be successfully operated for the public with public funds, we should have public-spirited men in charge of its affairs, and not some politically-sponsored gentlemen who have failed in their own ventures or who are still working for private enterprise and on the public's payroll.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377,
LYNN, MASS.

Editor: Reporting
for the biggest little
local in the good old

U. S. A. I am glad to mention that we have finished one semester in our electronics school and am proud to state that we all received our little "sheep skin," so as they say, bring on your progress.

Business is going along on the same trend, plenty of small construction and change over. Big work slowing down all around the area, so we all are marking time to the same tune, just awaiting the right tempo to take in the right direction, we hope.

As it happens to us all at some time it falls on me to report that one of our old-time members has passed on suddenly of pneumonia, "Kid" Hall. We who knew him, always called him "Kid" because even at 56 years he was still the kid. Always at the meetings, always ready to do his bit for the organization whenever asked. He was always in good humor without a gripe. Yes, we will miss the "Kid," but as he would have it we will carry on to our best ability and pray for his peaceful journey.

We are starting another advanced course on electronics to finish in June. With a lot of the Brothers drifting back to their home roost from outside jobs, I hope to have more news for our next report.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 595,
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor: Faced
with the problem
of keeping its mem-
bers abreast of develop-
ments in the electronic
and electrical fields,
in April, 1944, Local
Union B-595 contacted
the University of Cali-
fornia Engineering Sci-
ence Management War
Training to ascertain
if a program could be
developed. The initial
result was a class of
128 students meeting
on April 20, 1944. The
course title was "Indus-
trial Electronics I". With
so large a response, the
group was divided into
two sections, one taught
by Mr. F. E. Strauss, en-
gineer with the General
Electric Company, the
other by Mr. L. Rayner
Labadie, owner and en-
gineer of the Precision
Laboratory.

The second group of classes began in September, with 177 students in five beginning electronics classes, all taught by Mr. Labadie, and 35 in an advanced course under Mr. Wiens, of the University of California. In addition, a class was organized for power men, entitled "Maintenance and Trouble Correction of Electrical Machinery". Initial enrollment was 66, and the lectures were by the following group

of practicing engineers: John Petersen, Pacific Electric Motor Company; Norman Albert, Pacific Gas and Electric Company; C. R. Benson, General Electric Company, and J. V. Kresser, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

The current program began the week of February 26, and consists of four sections of Electronics I and three sections of Electronics II. Five are evening classes, but one section of both I and II meets at noon for workers on the swing shift. Another class will soon be started for the power men.

All classes to date have had a remarkably high percentage of completions. This is due both to the natural eagerness of the men for technical information and to the high quality of instruction brought to us through the E. S. M. W. T. The instructors, all college trained men with years of practical experience, have been outstanding throughout.

I feel that the results have been well worthwhile, and Local Union B-595 is now installing its own laboratory to supplement the lecture work. This training has contributed to the war effort through increasing the efficiency of the marine and maintenance electricians.

Local Union B-595, with its educational committee headed by Business Manager S. E. Rockwell, takes great pride in having pioneered this cooperative training. It is a pleasure to see it spread through the other affiliated locals in California, knowing that Local B-595 led the way.

S. E. ROCKWELL, F. S.

L. U. NO. 611. ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: The labor unions of New Mexico are again confronted with a

number of anti-labor bills being presented to the state legislature. A very abbreviated summary of the bills follows:

A bill to enact a law requiring labor unions to publish in the newspapers their constitution and by-laws each year.

An act to repeal certain sections of the State Electrical Code.

An act requiring labor unions to be registered, prescribing the qualifications of officers, directors and employees of their organizations, fixing dues, fees and assessments, levying gross receipts taxes on labor unions and forbidding political contributions.

A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which, in part, would make it unlawful to "compel any person against his will to pay dues to any labor organization as a condition of employment and providing that the proposed constitutional amendment be submitted to the people at the next general election."

All union men have been asked by the State Federation of Labor to write their senators and representatives urging them to work against these anti-labor bills. A copy of one such letter follows:

Albuquerque, New Mexico,
March 8, 1945.

Dear Sir:

This letter concerns the following anti-labor bills that are before the Senate and House for consideration during the present term.

House Bills, numbers 6, 66, 98, 116, 176 and Senate Joint Resolution number 22.

Any of these bills, if passed, would seriously damage the labor movement in New Mexico and place on them an undue expense.

We believe these bills are sponsored by the Christian American movement, whose members seem to be intent on retarding organized labor in every way they can, and who, in turn, are financed by certain wealthy reactionary interests.

Labor is put to a disadvantage in defending its side, because it does not have the time or money to inject the influence through contact or literature that is injected into the controversy by its enemies.

It is conceded more and more by statesmen and economists that, as conditions change in our country and every line of activity becomes more thoroughly organized, it is absolutely



AN I. B. E. W. HERO



One of our Brothers, First Sergeant Thaddeus Maslowski, a member of an Armored Field Artillery Battalion, Headquarters Battery, 4th Armored Division, has recently returned to the United States for a tour of critical war plants.

Sergeant Maslowski, who has been in action in Normandy, Brittany, Luxembourg, Alsace and Belgium, is the holder of the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. His battalion participated in General Patton's rapid breakthrough into Brittany during the earlier stages of the French campaign. Later his outfit went to the rescue of the 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne. One of the most inspiring stories of courage and heroism to come from Europe so far in this war is the story of Bastogne. That is the little Belgian town where General McAuliffe answered German surrender demands with his famous one-word reply: "Nuts."

Sergeant Maslowski was one of the men chosen to tell the heroic story of Bastogne to men and women in our war plants. He is recounting the tale of men outnumbered, over-run, cut-off, pounded by artillery, ground down by tanks, mauled, mortally weary, holding their little piece of ground against all odds and refusing to surrender because they had a job to do and they intended to do it.

Prior to entering the Army in May, 1941, Sergeant Maslowski was a lineman with the New York State Gas and Electric Company. He is a member of L. U. No. 966, Lancaster, New York.

necessary for labor to organize, not only for its protection but in order to fit into the more complicated system of society. The one who used to be the rugged individualist is now the ragged individualist.

Organized labor is very happy in the knowledge that a great many of the most successful employers in the country have no complaint to make, and have no trouble with their union employees.

We earnestly urge you to use your influence against the passage of the above-mentioned bills.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 672. FRONT ROYAL, VA.

Editor: We of Local 672 wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the many locals which have supplied us with competent and capable wiremen for the past year or so. The splendid cooperation and good fellowship of these visiting Brothers, representatives of approximately 60 locals, make us proud to be members of the Brotherhood.

We would like to thank Brother Sam Terry for his advice and guiding hand for the past few years. We wish him all the luck possible in his new job in the office. We will miss his assistance, but are looking forward to the fullest cooperation with Brother Adair, who is replacing him.

We would also like for Clem Preller and Cal Lowry and all the members of Local 26 to know that we appreciate the good treatment and long stay with them. The boys were treated so well in fact that some of them refused to leave and are still there.

Our recording secretary, Brother George Southern, has left us for the armed services. We wish this Brother God-speed and a safe return to our midst. Brother Archie Eldridge was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of office.

Brother Patrick, of Local 666, deserves a slap on the back for the good work he has been doing. More power to you, Brother Patrick, for we of 672 think you have done a good job, not only in furthering the interest of the I. B. E. W., but for organized labor in general.

We understand that Brother Mitchel, of Local 637, is doing good down Roanoke way. Luck to this Brother, for he has a big job on his hands.

We don't hear much from Brother Shanner, but do hear of Big Steve Florey of 1340 occasionally. Understand that Brother Florey is being taught by one of the contractors to use a hickey in making a short ninety.

The work in this area is not what it has been, but there are prospects of more in the near future. Everyone is working at this time, and there are still quite a few out-of-town members here.

The F. H. McGraw and Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is just finishing a job here for the General Chemical Company. There were no work stoppages on this job for any reason. I am enclosing a picture of the electrical crew, if there is space to print it. All men in the department were furnished by Local 672.

A thought has occurred to us, what with all the good work that is being done by the business managers of Locals 666, 637, 467 and 1340, and our own Brother Hancock, that our interests could be furthered by a cooperative effort of all. The business managers and a couple of the executive board members of each local could get together every two or three months and have organization, education and ways and means of keeping the Brothers at work as the general discussion.

If any of the above mentioned locals are interested, let's meet down in Brother Patrick's town first and see if we could do some good. Another good spot during the summer would be Steve Florey's, down on the bay.

Several other crafts and organizations do this, and I think we could benefit greatly by exchanging views and helping one another. So, let's hear from Locals 666, 637, 467 and 1340. Write R. E. Hancock, 403 Main Street, Front Royal, Virginia.

JACK GUILFORD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 686. HAZLETON, PA.

Editor: Publicity Director Henry G. Steibing, of Local

686, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, has finished a successful campaign in the organization of Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., in their new Weatherly plant, which is busy manufacturing tubes for the U. S. Army and Navy. The campaign carried four places on the ballot of an election held by the National Labor Relations Board on March 2. The results of the employees' voting gave I. B. E. W., of A. F. of L., 118; United Construction Workers of U. M. W. of America, 4;

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, C. I. O., 66, and no union, 5.

George B. Acker and Lloyd Ritter, from Bill Walker's office, handled the I. O.'s support.

Local 686 members were entertained by proud member Joe Swanson, who displayed a Nazi flag at the last meeting. It was not just an ordinary flag, but measured 6 x 8 and was free of any dirt or tears. It was sent by his son, Louis Swanson, who is serving with the U. S. Army in Germany. Louis wrote little about how he captured it, but promised the details later. Louis holds a card in Local 686 out of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and is very happy at all times to hear organization news.

HENRY A. STEIBING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: Our electronics class got under way March 21 with a large enrollment.

Brother Gail Fauver will give us the benefit of his electronic training at Marquette "U." He is a good teacher and will doubtless have the title of "Prof." tacked onto him soon. Our boys are showing great interest in the course.

If you know baseball then you know what a shortstop is. Generally he is a pretty colorful member of the team, quick, brainy and always on his toes. His job is to snag all of the hot grounders that bullet down his way or bring down those screaming line drives that become Texas leaguers once they get away. He has to know what to do with the ball when he has it. Where's the throw? First? Second? Home? The answer must be fast. Many a game is saved from becoming a marathon by the shortstop.

There is a shortstop in your shop or on your big job. He is your shop steward and he has a job to do. He is the guy who snags the hot ones, the many little incidents that crop up when the program is as forced as your work is today and handles them skillfully before they grow out of reason.

This calls for a level head, tact, keenness and a thorough acquaintance with details of the job that he is on.

At the same time he must have backbone, he must as readily say "No" to his union Brothers as to the company, when he knows that he is right.

All in all, shortstop is not an easy position to play. A good one should have your backing; he can't do the job without that support.

Your steward is responsible to the business representative assigned to your job and to the executive board of your local. He is restricted in the extent to which he can act. And he generally

deals with a representative of your employer who is also similarly restricted. They can do much good for labor relations, but they cannot do it all. Essentially, however, they both seek the same thing.

What do they seek? Well, a smooth-running job is one thing, low labor turnover another. And, of course, high production—on schedule.

Disputes candidly talked out and promptly settled; gripes reduced to a minimum and then only legitimate ones, and when you scan this list, the items on it are exactly what you seek, and so does everyone.

Well, if this shortstop is tripped up or double-crossed, not much baseball is played. The rest of the team may frantically try to recover the ball, and make the play. But you wouldn't watch that kind of a game for long.

So when you have something for your steward to handle, a hot one right off the bat, think of that picture. Then run over the following list in your mind:

They are not rules, in the usual sense, they are just horse sense.

Give him all the facts. It is a double-cross to send him into the settlement of a grievance, no matter how just it is, without also giving him a clear, complete and concise account of the facts that make up your case.

If he disagrees, do not get sore. A man may only exercise responsibility on the facts as he sees them. Another basis for decision is impossible. If you are still dissatisfied you can go on up the line to the business manager or the executive board.

Be sure to know the rules before yelling "bonehead play." There are grievance procedures, contracts, constitution and by-laws under which your local functions. It is bound by them. Know how each applies to your case before lamenting too loudly.

I believe that this subject will interest all I.B.E.W. men. I cooperated with one of our most active members in sending this "essay" to you, but he is too modest to let me mention his name, so I do not want too much credit for myself.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor: Local Union No. 948 is doing business at

the same old stand, and we are glad to state that all of our boys are working at the present time, and we have had a few from Saginaw and Bay City with us. We have several small factory jobs going that would call for 50 or 75 permit men if the CIO were not getting most of the best work. The LeMire Electric Company

had a new factory building for the Buick Motor Company. We were on this job for four months. We installed the power feeders, lighting and the air conditioning and ventilating systems. The Buick CIO electricians have been on this same job about three months and will be there three or four months more. They are doing all of the nice work. They are installing all of the machines and electronic-controlled heat treat furnaces. A few years ago, when we had a contract for a new building, we stayed on the job until the plant was in operation. Not so now, and the direct cause of the existing state of affairs is the continual bickering between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. It's getting us no place fast; it is doing untold harm to the members of the I. B. E. W. in the industrial districts. I think it is up to our International Office to do something about it. Why should the rank and file members be made to suffer because a bunch of "blockheads with chips on their shoulders" fight among themselves?

We have an Electronics class going full blast, with about 25 members in attendance. We have a very able instructor in the person of Brother Wallace Collins.

Brother Gerald LeMire, technician, fourth class, earned a commendation for the part he played in installing an intricate and complex communications network during landings on an island of the Southwest Pacific. The citation, signed by 1st Lt. Allan C. McGill, communications officer, said: "Your knowledge, initiative and manner of performance were of invaluable aid to the communications platoon in the expeditious completion of this vital phase of the operation. The 19th Infantry Regiment was extremely fortunate to have you temporarily assigned to the communications platoon." Gerry is the son of Charles A. LeMire, of the LeMire Electric Company, one of our local union contractors.

It is seemingly impossible to have things run smoothly. There is always a fly in the ointment. The ointment in this case is our agreement with our contractors which says, in part, that men must be laid off the job in the same order they are placed on the job. This was placed in the agreement for the specific purpose of keeping a favored few from always staying on a job. All of our contractors signed the agreement and are religiously living up to their end of the bargain. Now, the fly in the ointment is one of our local members who has run several jobs here for out-of-town contractors. Brothers, you know there are a few supposedly union men who can shed their thin veneer of unionism like a snake sheds his skin when they



ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, F. H. MCGRAW CO.—ON P. C. FRONT ROYAL JOB

Job manned by Local 672, Front Royal, Virginia. (Back row, left to right) Paul Stevens, 508; Bob Houseman, 175; George Gilman, 872; Bill Burke, 672; Joe Noland, 98; Charley Mohter, 5; Pappy Clear, 637; Larry Kellogg, 76; Buck Burnett, 637; Don Gilman, 181; Stew Carter, 1094; Jim McGraw, 466; Herman Thomas, 451; Herbert Booth, 1094; R. Bledsoe, 467; Ray Janowski, foreman, 672; J. F. Morgan, foreman, 672; Jack Guilford, general foreman, 672. Front row: Charley Forbes, 1249; Stan Bryan, 923; Pappy Drummond, 637; Johnnie Greco, 755; Dick Gref, 683; Pop Guilford, 515; Mickey Flynn, 1249; Tommie Wimer, 467; Jack Davidson, 501.

step into a job with a little authority. They forget about their duty to the organization. All they think of is making a name for themselves with the contractor. According to the reports of our business agent, this Brother has tried every imaginable scheme to break down our agreement by trying to lay off men contrary to the agreement. He will call for men and lay them off, and in a few days call again, thereby trying to maneuver the work list around so as to get his favored few on the job or get the job in a position where the foreman will have to work with the tools. The man is completely devoid of all sense of justice and fair play. The business manager and the entire membership know all about this Brother's tactics. Now, when a member of organized labor uses cheap and underhanded methods over a period of years in such a way as to lose the confidence, friendship and respect of his fellow men, it is time for the business manager and executive board to clip this fly's wings by prohibiting him from ever running or supervising a job in our jurisdiction.

Now for a little chat about American labor in the postwar world. American labor stands at the portals of a new era, and must plan carefully the part it intends to play in the coming postwar world. Following World War I, the United States failed to look forward to the days that were to follow the war, and the results were disorder, discord and confusion. Unemployment was widespread and beyond restraint throughout the country. Adequate production of consumer goods was not planned, nor was the regulation of our affairs geared to the change-over from peace to war. Everyone who went through those trying and heart-breaking years of hunger, yes and starvation, remembers the confusion which resulted from the lack of planning. Now we are in the same spot as before. It is of vital importance to win the war, but we must begin planning things to absorb the shock when we stop war production. It is our responsibility to see that the men in our armed forces have jobs when they return and our war workers are transferred to peacetime jobs. The world has its eyes turned toward the United States and its people for leadership. We must not let them down. We must build a substantial and well-planned economic and social system that will create a better way of life than has ever been known in the history of the world. This responsibility does not rest upon the shoulders of our government, nor does it rest upon the shoulders of business or labor. The solution of this problem is the combined responsibility of our government, our churches, our schools and colleges, agriculture, labor and industry. Organized labor must play a big part in this postwar planning with its combined strength and resources, both mental and material, in order to bring social justice to every war worker and returning veteran. It will take the combined efforts of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to put this over. The combined efforts of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. working in unison is a combination that would be absolutely impossible to beat. Quit playing into the hands of big business by

fighting between ourselves and retarding labor's progress.

Here is a little axiom that the leaders of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. should let soak into that block that's between their shoulders—with the chips on them: "If we don't hang together they (big business) will hang us separately."

J. J. DUNCAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

who are serving in the armed forces do manage to drop a line occasionally to their Brothers on the home front. A few of the gleanings I have dug up from the boys at home go something like this: Brother Jim Kelly, formerly of WTCN, writes that he has climbed the leaning tower of Pisa, so evidently is hard at work somewhere in Italy. Speaking of climbing towers, Jacobsen, of WDGY, and Kelly should get together sometime after the war and compare notes on tower climbing. Bert Coil, formerly of WTCN and now serving as 1st lieutenant in the Navy, is reported to be busy on shakedown cruises for the Navy. We hear that Brother Clyde Green, former xmitter man at WTCN, is now serving as captain in the Army Air Corps. Brother Ellison is now Ensign Ellison, serving in the Pacific theater of war. WLOR reports that Capt. Merle Bjork, of the Army Air Force, was home on rotation furlough after serving 80 missions in a Thunderbolt over the European Continent. Brother H. D. Kimberly, former WLOR technician, is reported serving as lieutenant in the Navy and in charge of radar equipment at some Navy base. From KSTP, we learn that Brother Al Asch is stationed in New Guinea and looking forward to visiting Australia.

Art Jensen, control operator at KSTP, has an induction notice, effective April 3. Jerry Stewart, xmitter man at KSTP, is keeping his fingers crossed on the same business. The above holds true for yours truly. Local 1216's recording secretary, Brother Neil McGinis, became the proud father of a baby girl recently... too bad WCCO discontinued employment of female control operators, eh Neil? Brother Warren Fritzie, at radio station WMIN, reports his men are working 90 hours a week, and he could use two men to replace himself in order to catch up on some much needed rest. Perhaps you may work another golf tournament, Fritzie, then you can "heckle" the WDGY engineering staff. That should give you some degree of solitude. Now we leave Minneapolis and St. Paul, and journey toward Anoka, and find the xmitter men at WCCO pondering over an assortment of brightly-colored seed catalogues. Brother Pearson was heard muttering something like "that's no good, I tried them last year." Mat Walz appeared to be fairly driveling with eagerness to describe how he speared a (36-lb.?) Northern Pike in the Rum River.

From this, Brother Walz went into a sales talk regarding his fancy dog-breeding business, a new venture for Mat. All the boys at the WCCO xmitter plant expressed their enthusiasm about their new fluorescent lighting, an asset for the dimming eyes of the aged technician, so they said.

Back to the WCCO studios in Minneapolis, we find Brother Wallinder in A-1 shape and classified 1-A by Selective Service. Our vice president, Larry Fisk, was busy tinkering with a telegraph sounder to be used as sound effect on a future program.

The L. U. 1216 executive board met last month to decide on a disturbing problem that was bound to require decisive action by the local. Outcome of their decision was the beginning of a control operator set-up for the studios at station WDGY. This, incidentally, was the only commercial Twin City radio station operating under a combination announcer-operator arrangement. The many obstacles, such as manpower and training proper operating technique, are still left to be overcome, but will in time be eliminated. Special mention should be

given to Brother Ed Wedekind, who is doing a swell job in the new type of work he has mastered at the WDGY control board. Of no small importance was the decision of the local executive board to meet at regular monthly intervals for the purpose of discussing and bringing forth recommendations to the general membership. If working hours of the executive board members are such as to provide 100 per cent attendance at these proposed meetings, then certainly we have made another progressive step.

BERNARD J. RENK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1217, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: One of our boys, a former recording secretary of L. U. No. 1217, has returned from the wars. He is Captain M. A. Willis (Brother Arbie Willis to us). Brother Willis entered the Army shortly after Pearl Harbor as a lieutenant, was sent overseas and was a member of the Eighth Bomber Command since its inception in England. He was advanced to a captaincy and later was made a wing commander of that group. Brother Willis was mustered out of the service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and has returned to work at KMOX as a studio engineer. L. U. 1217 welcomes Brother Willis home again and is proud of his contribution to the war effort.

Brother Bill Sloat, a KMOX transmitter engineer, has been transferred to the CBS Television Laboratory in New York. L. U. 1217 wishes Brother Sloat continued success in his new assignment.

Reported sick at our last meeting were Brother Chal Stoup, of WIL, and Brother Esterbrook, of KSD. Our best wishes for a speedy recovery go to both of these worthy members.

Our contract with KFRU, Columbia, Missouri, has been opened for a revision of wage scales for its technicians. It has been a long time since these men have seen a wage increase, and I am sure that such action will be a welcome relief to them.

The reports by the scribes of L. U. No. 715



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and L. U. No. 1220 appearing in the March issue of the JOURNAL were of a very interesting nature and were appreciated very much by this correspondent. Here in St. Louis we have always had a master agreement, only we term it a blanket agreement, the terms of which apply equally to all stations. L. U. No. 1217 also keeps an eagle eye out for non-I. B. E. W. pickups in our territory. All the networks know by this time that they can't get away with anything of that nature, because, if they do, the next time it costs them double or treble.

The local committee on working rules has presented a new set of rules for adoption.

W. F. LUDGATE, P. S.

FIRST QUARTER MEETING

(Continued from page 169)

at the time of application.

The request of J. F. Ryan, L. U. 214, Card No. 319624, for a change in his birth record is denied because the evidence submitted is not sufficient to prove his contention that his record should be changed.

The action taken in December 1944, wherein pension was granted to Joseph B. Thomas, Card No. 439612, is hereby rescinded. Inasmuch as no pension payments were made to this member, and as he has complied with the laws of L. U. 211, the council took no further action.

The actions of the council, whereby James F. McCaughey, Card No. 1631, and Charles L. Schappert, Card No. A-1104, were granted I. B. E. W. pensions are hereby rescinded, and the action of International Secretary Bugnizet in stopping pension payments to both these members, pending action of the International Executive Council on their cases, is sustained. The evidence presented, and not denied by either Brother is that they are now employed as electrical inspectors, which is a branch of the electrical trade, and that while they are so employed they are neither entitled to I. B. E. W. pensions nor withdrawal card membership, and your council further orders Brothers McCaughey and Schappert to withdraw their membership cards from the I. O. and redeposit them in L. U. No. 3.

The financial secretary of L. U. 48 is requested to furnish evidence that Frank W. Prohaska, Card No. 867699, was alive on March 27, 1945. It is also requested that evidence be presented to show that Brother Prohaska was inducted into military service on December 16, 1942, and that he is still in military service. If he has been discharged from the service, evidence showing the date of his discharge should be furnished.

The action of International Secretary Bugnizet in refusing to grant a military service card to Brother John Cummings, Card No. 762612, is sustained. International Secretary Bugnizet acted in conformity with the laws of the Brotherhood governing membership in the I. B. E. W. for service men. These laws (Article XIV, Section 8, I. C.) were made and amended by a referendum vote of the Brotherhood membership; therefore, action taken was not based on a policy of the I. O., but upon the laws of the I. B. E. W.

The action of International Secretary Bugnizet in correcting the membership standing of Jeremiah J. Crowley, Card No. 769654, up to and including December 1944, is sustained.

The request of James Ashley, Card No. 8081, for a correction in his membership standing, is granted. The evidence submitted, which is supported by I. O. records, shows that there should be no break in membership

standing for this Brother in the year 1928.

LeRoy Rodeberg, Card No. 701916, is requested to furnish the council with a photostatic copy of his Army papers. When this request is complied with his case will again be considered.

Communications and resolutions submitted by L. U. 17 and L. U. 58 were considered, and the subject matter will be given due consideration at the proper time.

L. U. No. 84 requested that a number of their members (list of names supplied) who had membership in L. U. 84 up to 1931, and who lost their membership in the I. B. E. W. some time between 1931 and 1936 on account of adverse economic conditions in the jurisdiction of L. U. 84, and who, between the years 1931 and 1936 rejoined L. U. 84 and have continued their membership in L. U. 84 up to the present time, be granted continuous membership in the I. B. E. W. through the years 1931 to 1936. The council gave serious consideration to this request, and upon investigation they found that in many parts of the country we have had conditions such as confronted the membership of L. U. 84. As the laws of the Brotherhood do not grant the power to anyone to make such an adjustment, the request is not concurred in.

Business Manager Charles G. Smith, L. U. 177, informed the council secretary, through long distance telephone conversation, that on March 28 or 29 he complied with the request of International President Brown that a transfer of money be made to the treasury of L. U. 177 as outlined in International President Brown's letter to Smith dated March 17, 1945. Business Manager Smith was instructed by the council to furnish proof to International President Brown that the transaction had been made. The council's action was that the matter be referred back to International President Brown for further action.

Appeal of John F. Newell, L. U. 313, from International President Brown's decision as rendered on November 4, 1944, in the case of Newell versus Business Manager Doran and members of the Executive Board of L. U. 439, is denied and International President Brown is sustained in his decision.

Appeal of H. C. Fisher, Card No. 286916, from International President Brown's decision as rendered in sustaining International Vice President Barker's decision in the case of Fisher versus C. L. Thurber, International Representative, is denied. International President Brown's decision, as rendered in December 1944 is sustained.

Business Manager William C. Johnson, L. U. No. 98, submitted a letter to International President Brown relative to the securing of paid vacations for I. B. E. W. members who are employed in the building industry. President Brown passed the communication on to the council for their information and recommendations on the matter. The council gave considerable time to the discussion of this matter, with the result that it is recommended that the I. B. E. W. go on record as being in favor of paid vacations for all members of the I. B. E. W., whether working in the building construction industry or in any other branch of our industry. We recommend that the officers of local unions, when negotiating agreements, strive to secure paid vacation clauses in their agreements. Requests should be made at once by local union officers of their local contractors to grant paid vacations. This is a fertile field, as no vacations are granted

here. We further recommend that the I. O. secure up-to-date vacation data, such as was printed in the official JOURNAL under date of September 1940 to support the contention for paid vacations, and this data should be placed in proper form so that it can be presented to local building trades councils, as well as to the convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., to the end that the support of these bodies be had to institute a universal paid vacation for all of the labor movement.

A copy of a proposed C. I. O. plan for the organizing of building trade unions was presented to the council. Your council thinks that wide publicity should be given to this plan, and our membership should be advised to be on their guard against any encroachment into our work jurisdiction and membership ranks by these raiders. We advise our International officers to present this matter to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. so that ways and means may be devised to thwart these efforts.

An article written by McGuire in N. E. C. A. magazine, issue of January 1945, page 17, was read and the council voted to have a letter sent to the National Electrical Contractors Association, protesting the article as being prejudicial to the friendly spirit which should exist between the I. B. E. W. and the N. E. C. A. Its prejudging tone is very unfair, because the case is still before the U. S. Supreme Court for decision; therefore we request that equal space be given the I. B. E. W. in the N. E. C. A. magazine to present our side of the case.

A committee composed of Messrs. Geary, Carlson, McChesney, Bush, and Pierce, from the National Electrical Contractors Association met with your council and International Secretary Bugnizet for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby the contractors who employ I. B. E. W. members would set up a fund which would be used to financially strengthen our present I. B. E. W. old age pension system.

It was decided that a committee of three members from each side should meet to devise ways and means to carry out our plans. Council Members Van Arsdale, Jr., Preller and Shord, with International Secretary Bugnizet acting as advisor to the I. B. E. W. committee, were appointed. The contractors appointed Messrs. Carlson, Frazer and Clayton, with Mr. McChesney and Mr. Bush as advisors. It was agreed that the committee would meet within 20 days.

It is recommended that I. B. E. W. Co-Chairman Hedges and N. E. C. A. Co-Chairman Geary, of the Labor-Management Planning Committee on Post War Problems of the N. E. C. A. and the I. B. E. W., be requested to call an early meeting of their committee, so that representatives of the I. B. E. W. can appear before them and acquaint the committee with conditions which exist in different localities wherein the contractors and members of the I. B. E. W. are not getting the electrical construction work in plants, which is rightfully theirs but which is being done by maintenance employees, members of dual organizations. It is thought that through mutual cooperation both the Union Electrical Contractors and the I. B. E. W. membership could regain and control this work.

The committee on the employing of an actuary reported that the members had met and instructed the chairman of the committee to collaborate with International Secretary Bugnizet on the matter, and that the committee members would be informed by him through International Secretary Bugnizet of the progress of the findings, until the final report was made.

It was regularly moved and seconded, that the matter of re-districting the present I. V. P. districts be laid over. Motion carried.

International Secretary Bugnizet presented to the council a considerable number of proposed amendments to the International Constitution, submitted by International Vice President Boyle.

(Continued on page 187)

IN MEMORIAM

Willard Matthews, I. O.

Initiated February 2, 1905, in L. U. No. 28

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-224, record the passing of our former Brother, William Matthews; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing sincere sympathy; and be it further Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

NORMAND SEQUIN,

Washington, D. C. Recording Secretary

Lloyd V. Kelly, L. U. No. 2

Initiated June 7, 1929

In sorrow the membership of Local Union No. 2 records the passing of Brother Lloyd V. Kelly. To his loved ones we express our sympathy in their loss.

Brother Kelly was a true and loyal member of this organization for the past 15 years devoting himself at all times to its purpose.

Brother Kelly joined the service of his country on August 28, 1943, and at the time of his death was electrician's mate, second class, U. S. Navy.

Brother Kelly will long be remembered for his spirit of good fellowship, his winning smile, and it has been said that his heart was as big as his smile.

HENRY C. KUEHNER,
GEORGE DAEGELE,
DAVID LUND,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

Frank J. Casey, L. U. No. 6

Initiated October 30, 1943

Charles Sauve, L. U. No. 6

Initiated November 28, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Frank J. Casey and Charles Sauve, who have been true and loyal Brothers of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our late departed Brothers, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to their memory.

J. W. WADDELL,
C. L. CARMEN,
E. MENESIMI,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Michael J. O'Connell, L. U. No. 9

Initiated July 27, 1920

William J. Ready, L. U. No. 9

Reinitiated September 8, 1915

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from their earthly labors the above named members and esteemed co-workers in our Local Union No. B-9; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers, who have been such loyal members of our Brotherhood and country and who have always been our faithful friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this Local Union No. B-9 and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

RAY DOOLEY,
EMMETT GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

June Benjamin Squibb, L. U. No. 11

Initiated June 3, 1940, in L. U. No. 691

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of our Brother, J. B. Squibb, who was killed in action at Iwo Jima, December 27, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his wife, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. E. BOURNIQUE,
R. J. SCHWEIKERT,
L. K. ROMBERGER,

Burbank, Calif. Committee

Joseph Herman Baertich, L. U. No. 16

Initiated September 26, 1942

William H. Dearing, L. U. No. 16

Initiated April 14, 1943

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-16, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brothers William H. Dearing and Joseph H. Baertich; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our deep sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE J. MORROW,
GUY VAUGHN,

Evansville, Ind. Committee

Andrew Flaherty, L. U. No. 23

Initiated August 5, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on March 11, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Andrew Flaherty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM FEEHAN,

St. Paul, Minn. Welfare Chairman

John McDonald, L. U. No. 52

Initiated May 12, 1913

James Hull, L. U. No. 52

Initiated May 6, 1924

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 52, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brothers, James Hull and John McDonald; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the families of our Brothers, in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to their bereaved families.

LOUIS VEHLING,

Newark, N. J. Recording Secretary

D. Foley, L. U. No. 53

Initiated September 2, 1941

Harold Chrisman, L. U. No. 53

Initiated July 22, 1941

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, D. Foley and Harold Chrisman; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers, Local Union No. B-53 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our departed Brothers, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-53, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers, David Foley and Harold Chrisman.

GEORGE GILLIAM,
J. H. SHEPHERD,
R. A. CATHCART,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Joseph E. Patton, L. U. No. 59

Initiated April 25, 1921

Whereas with deepest regret we, the members of L. U. No. 59, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Joseph E. Patton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a

part of the minutes of our meeting, and copies be sent to the family and to the official Journal.

R. W. GOSSETT,
T. M. KERSEY,
C. A. BENEDICT,
CLYDE LOHR,
W. B. MIZELL,

Dallas, Texas. Committee

Robert Knauf, L. U. No. 107

Initiated July 6, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members and officers of Local No. B-107, mourn the death of Brother Robert Knauf.

To his many friends, his loyalty, friendliness and cheerful disposition will always be an inspiration, and we wish to express the grateful feelings of honor and satisfaction we have shared in his companionship; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

EDWARD BAILEY,
CHARLES COMSTOCK,
JACK SCHNEIDER,

Grand Rapids, Mich. Committee

Clarence F. Bader, L. U. No. 113

Initiated September 7, 1938

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 113, record our first casualty of World War II in the death of Brother Clarence F. Bader, who was killed in Germany, October 23, 1944.

We wish to extend to his family and friends, our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOHN C. FOWLER,
CHARLES W. SKINNER,
TOM MACKEY,

Colorado Springs, Colo. Committee

Jesse M. McGlaughn, L. U. No. 136

Initiated May 21, 1941

Max R. Greghorn, L. U. No. 136

Initiated October 1, 1944

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-136, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing of our friends and Brothers, Max R. Greghorn and Jesse M. McGlaughn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES HARVES,

Birmingham, Ala. Recording Secretary

Arnold J. Hauptert, L. U. No. 263

Initiated February 23, 1937

William Cannon, L. U. No. 263

Initiated May 25, 1943

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. B-263, record the passing of our worthy Brothers, William Cannon and Arnold J. Hauptert; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers, Local Union No. B-263 has lost true and loyal members whose kindness will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in our meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to our official publication and a copy be written in our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WALTER H. HENKELS,
LEO J. HEER,
LEO T. GREGORY,

Dubuque, Iowa. Committee

W. R. Forsyth, L. U. No. 278

Initiated February 11, 1942

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother W. R. (Shorty) Forsyth.

Brother Forsyth was known and loved by his many friends and Brothers, both on the job and socially.

Brother Forsyth made a very distinguished record for himself while serving in the Canadian Army during World War I; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy

to those near and dear to our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal, a copy to the bereaved family and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EUGENE HENDRICKS,
BOB AMOS
J. E. MATHIEU,

Corpus Christi, Texas. Committee

Richard O. Dusk, L. U. No. 292

Initiated January 28, 1918

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-292, record the passing of an old friend, Brother Richard O. Dusk.

Whereas Local Union No. B-292 has lost in the death of Brother Dusk a true friend and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother.

EDWARD J. CONWAY,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Willard D. Forsyth, L. U. No. 302

Initiated March 9, 1943

George Mann, L. U. No. 302

Reinitiated June 21, 1928

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-302, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brothers, George Mann and Willard Forsyth, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to their families and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to bereaved families, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. A. LAWRENCE,
Richmond, Calif. Secretary

John James Jackson, L. U. No. 304

Initiated June 23, 1938

In the hour of sadness which accompanies the passing of life from this earth, members of Local Union No. B-304 record the passing of Brother John James Jackson with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore, in meeting assembled, stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,
Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Thomas P. Hussey, L. U. No. 323

Initiated January 5, 1920

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and Brother, Thomas P. Hussey; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 323 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolence to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be mailed to the family and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

R. L. RICE,
R. L. HARPSTER,
R. C. GROH,

West Palm Beach, Fla. Committee

Thomas J. Hanley, L. U. No. 328

Reinitiated September 4, 1919

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-328, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, Thomas J. Hanley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and a copy to his immediate family and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

HAROLD J. MORAN,
CHARLES McMANUS,
MARTIN J. JOYCE,

Oswego, N. Y. Committee

Lahoma Barnwell, L. U. No. 332

Initiated December 19, 1944

Blaine V. Smith, L. U. No. 332

Initiated July 8, 1926, in L. U. No. 134

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-332, record the passing of Sister Lahoma Barnwell and Brother Blaine V. Smith.

Whereas we wish to express to their families and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and that a copy be spread on the minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to their memory.

C. C. CARROLL,
E. H. SNEDAKER,
H. K. FIELD,

San Jose, Calif. Committee

Richard T. Kirkman, L. U. No. 342

Initiated June 25, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 342, record the passing of Brother Richard T. Kirkman, in line of duty for his country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, one sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that the same be spread on our minutes, and that the members of Local Union No. 342 stand silently for one minute on the next meeting night.

E. W. SHAFNER, President

JOHN B. McCAULEY,
Greensboro, N. C. Financial Secretary

Verne A. Hall, L. U. No. 377

Reinitiated March 12, 1918

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Verne A. Hall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy to be written in the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Verne A. Hall.

ARCHIE C. CORNISH,
HOLMAN C. STANCHFIELD,
WALTER A. COLLINS,

Lynn, Mass. Committee

Randolph H. Ogg, L. U. No. 408

Initiated October 13, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 408, Missoula, Montana, mourn the passing of Lieut. Randolph H. Ogg, who died while on duty February 4, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

G. W. SCOTT,
Missoula, Mont. Recording Secretary

Henry C. Avery, L. U. No. 409

Initiated June 6, 1929

Whereas it is with a sincere and profound feeling of regret and sorrow that Local Union No. B-409 records the passing of Brother Henry C. Avery; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and a copy be forwarded for publication in our official Journal.

G. P. PATTERSON,
Winnipeg, Man. Recording Secretary

Walter F. Lowell, L. U. No. 420

Initiated March 21, 1941

Eric B. Nelson, L. U. No. 420

Initiated October 1, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-420, employees of the Connecticut Light and Power Company, record the passing of Brothers Walter Lowell of the New Britain district and Eric Nelson of the Meriden district; and

Whereas in the passing of Brothers Lowell and Nelson, L. U. No. B-420 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters

will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of our departed Brothers, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-420 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers, Walter F. Lowell and Eric B. Nelson.

EVERETT TEMPLE,
SAMUEL FOSS,
FRED PAULOZ,
New Britain District Committee
CHARLES KENNY,
EDWIN PULLWITZ,
CLARENCE RADEN,
Meriden District Committee

Waterbury, Conn.

Harold H. Spears, L. U. No. 429

Initiated August 16, 1942

Leonard J. Davis, L. U. No. 429

Initiated November 6, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-429, record the passing of our Brothers, Leonard J. Davis and Harold H. Spears; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to their bereaved families, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

BUFORD F. PUTMAN,
R. E. LLEWELLYN,
RUSSELL A. STANSELL,
Nashville, Tenn. Committee

Joe S. Nunez, L. U. No. 434

Initiated November 16, 1942

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-434, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed friend and Brother, Joe S. Nunez, on March 3, 1945; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be a loyal member of this organization, in fraternity we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and be entered into the minutes of this local union; and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

RAY F. RATTERREE,
LOUIS B. WILSON,
J. T. WEIR,

Douglas, Ariz. Committee

Gordon R. Mangels, L. U. No. 465

Initiated April 19, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, Gordon R. Mangels; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

JOHN RITCHIE,
W. H. RODGERS,
J. T. MERRILL,

San Diego, Calif. Committee

R. W. Allan, L. U. No. 466

Initiated October 2, 1940

Joseph A. Meeker, L. U. No. 466

Initiated June 16, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers J. A. Meeker and R. W. Allan; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 466 of two loyal and respected members; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the families of Brother Meeker and Brother Allan in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brothers Meeker and Allan and a copy to the International

Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

J. W. MOORE, SR.,
M. P. GENE,
J. R. MILLER,

Charleston, W. Va.

Committee

Roy A. Smith, L. U. No. 477

Initiated October 15, 1940, in L. U. No. 1175

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to summon to the great beyond our friend and Brother, Roy A. (Babe) Smith; and

Whereas we mourn the loss of one who always met you with a smile and a kindly word, always did his best and was always on the square; be it Resolved, That Local Union No. B-477, I. B. E. W., extend its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy published in the Electrical Workers' Journal, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

JAMES P. HALL,

San Bernardino, Calif.

Recording Secretary

John Coville, L. U. No. 494

Initiated August 16, 1934

William Leslie, L. U. No. 494

Initiated October 22, 1936

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, William Leslie and John Coville; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee.

Robert Shaw, L. U. No. 501

Initiated September 20, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and sadness in our hearts that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, record the passing of our Brother, Robert Shaw.

Brother Shaw made the supreme sacrifice for his country at Leyte on January 15, 1945. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of our local stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and, also, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Press Secretary

Sanders A. Cortner, L. U. No. 558

Initiated April 16, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 558, record the passing of our Brother, Sanders A. Cortner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,

Sheffield, Ala.

Chairman of Committee

Mallie H. Boyd, L. U. No. 602

Reinitiated January 28, 1944

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on January 29, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Mallie H. Boyd; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

FRED J. CARR,

Amarillo, Texas.

Business Manager

Lt. Dwight J. Flemming, L. U. No. 631

Initiated June 22, 1942

In sorrow, the membership of Local Union No. 631, records the passing onward of Brother Dwight J. Flemming. To his loved ones we express our fraternal sympathy in their loss, which we share with them.

Brother Flemming was a member of the armed forces of the United States and was seriously wounded while serving in St. Lo, France.

Greater love hath no man than he who lays down his life for his country.

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy

be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF LOCAL UNION NO. 631.

Newburgh, N. Y.

Wilfred Lee Hodge, L. U. No. 640

Initiated April 19, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that members of L. U. No. 640 record the death of Pfc. Wilfred Lee Hodge.

Brother Hodge was the first member of L. U. No. 640 to give his life fighting in the armed services of his country.

Brother Hodge was initiated into L. U. No. 640 on April 19, 1943, and entered the army, June 17, 1943.

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 640 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late departed Brother and that the charter of L. U. No. 640 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Hodge's family; that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

R. U. HOLMES,

J. O. LEWTON,

J. G. SIMMONS,

Phoenix, Ariz.

Committee

Joe D. Sandoval, L. U. No. 667

Initiated September 13, 1944

Lester A. Gilbert, L. U. No. 667

Initiated May 29, 1937

It is with sincere sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-667, record the passing of our esteemed Brothers, Joe D. Sandoval and Lester A. Gilbert; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and recorded in the minutes of our meeting and also that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

E. A. MCGILL,

H. T. ELLIOTT,

CARL SHOPE,

Pueblo, Colo.

Resolution Committee

Julius Kaczmar, L. U. No. 713

Initiated October 12, 1944

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Julius Kaczmar; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HARRY ALDRIDGE,

CHARLES MUELLER,

HENRY WICK,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Alfred Boisvert, L. U. No. 719

Initiated December 10, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 719, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Alfred Boisvert; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

E. V. FITZPATRICK,

Manchester, N. H.

Secretary

Theodore C. Nonemaker, L. U. No. 744

Reinitiated July 23, 1937

Edward Clayton Pole, L. U. No. 744

Initiated April 30, 1937

Charles Benjamin Nagle, L. U. No. 744

Initiated November 12, 1937

Whereas God, the Father Almighty, who orders our beginnings and our endings, has ordered the ending of the earthly life of our dearly beloved Brothers, Theodore C. Nonemaker, Edward C. Pole and Charles B. Nagle, and the beginning of our sorrow, with their beloved ones, over the loss of their cheerfulness and companionship, and their fellowship in our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days, and the members stand in silence for one minute in tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the original of these resolutions be sent to their loved ones, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

JOHN J. CLARK,

ALBERT S. DAWSON,

CARL T. PORR,

GEORGE J. RAY,

GEORGE E. REIKER,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Board

James G. Nolan, L. U. No. 747

Initiated June 13, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on February 14, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, James G. Nolan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory.

JAMES S. PORTER,

New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary

Arthur G. McLavy, Sr., L. U. No. 767

Initiated August 5, 1937

We, the members of Local Union No. 767, sincerely regret the sudden death on February 10, 1945, of our beloved Brother, Arthur G. McLavy, Sr.

Brother McLavy was a true Brother and a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silence in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his honor, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, one copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and one copy be spread upon the minutes of our next meeting.

L. J. BAUDIER,

WILFRED COOPER,

C. R. HEMPHILL,

Baton Rouge, La.

Committee

Philamon Joseph Toussaint, L. U. No. 797

Initiated January 6, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-797, record the passing of our Brother, Philamon Joseph Toussaint, on February 7, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his family, a copy to the Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand silent for one minute as tribute to his memory.

BURNIE S. SMITH,

HOWARD S. BOMHOWER,

Barnet, Vt.

Committee

Paul Fischer, L. U. No. 817

Initiated March 28, 1942

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted in memory of our late Brother, Paul Fischer, at the last regular meeting of Local Union No. 817:

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother Paul Fischer of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before Brother Fischer passed on to his eternal reward, he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolence to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand in one minute silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Fischer, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

J. CONROY,

P. MONAHAN,

L. FISCHER,

New York, N. Y.

Resolution Committee

P. B. Huddleston, L. U. No. 846

Initiated February 26, 1942, in L. U. No. 760

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 846, I. B. E. W., record the sudden passing of our Brother, P. B. Huddleston; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family the deep sympathy we feel and give them the assurance that we share the grief which they feel; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; also that we stand in silence for one minute in respect to his memory.

H. N. BELL,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Business Manager

John Noah Reese, L. U. No. 1002

Initiated September 18, 1942

With deep sorrow and regret, over a great loss to ourselves, and deep sympathy to his family and many friends, L. U. No. 1002 records the passing of Brother John Noah Reese, who gave his life while serving his country in Manila, Philippine Islands, February 9, 1945.

Those of us who knew Brother Reese and had

the privilege of associating with him, feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to the memory of Brother Reese by expressing to those who mourn his passing our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. C. TARVIN,

W. H. RILEY,

Tulsa, Okla.

Committee

O. S. Fullerton, L. U. No. 1016

Initiated May 26, 1933, in L. U. No. 844

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1016, record the death of our Brother, Oscar S. Fullerton; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our departed Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to his family and also a copy to the official Journal for publication.

HARRY O. HULL,

Sedalia, Mo.

Business Manager

M. H. Stone, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated June 21, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, M. H. Stone; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Chairman of the Committee

J. H. Brash, L. U. No. 1095

Reinitiated April 13, 1937

We record the death of this, our Brother, in sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

DENNIS NEVILLE,

Toronto, Ontario,

Recording Secretary

Richmond Deery, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated May 3, 1943

Hubert Finan, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated August 30, 1937

Charles Skwirz, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated November 4, 1939

Hassan Shukri, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated July 3, 1944

Henry Grabowski, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated February 1, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1098, record the passing of our Brothers, Brothers Deery, Finan and Skwirz were all killed in action overseas while serving their country. All were loyal union members; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to their memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of 60 seconds; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1098 and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. B-1098 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a sign of respect to our departed Brothers.

CHARLES MCGEE,

Pawtucket, R. I.

Recording Secretary

Charles Mulligan, L. U. No. 1134

Initiated March 25, 1943

Alonzo T. Hillyer, L. U. No. 1134

Initiated March 25, 1943

We, the members of Local Union No. B-1134, with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brothers Alonzo T. Hillyer and Charles Mulligan.

Resolved, That in tribute to their memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the late Brothers, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1134 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-1134 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in their memory.

THOMAS SMITH,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Chairman

Fred Wilson, L. U. No. 1160

Initiated March 13, 1941

Charles David Mellendorf, L. U. No. 1160

Initiated September 29, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of L. U. B-1160, record the death of Brothers Fred Wilson and Charles David Mellendorf. Brother Mellendorf died in the service of his country while serving in Europe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the families of our departed Brothers, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH A. SCOTT,

Marion, Ind.

Recording Secretary

Henry C. Tilton, L. U. No. 1309

Initiated January 11, 1945

Whereas we record with sorrow and regret the passing on March 2, 1945, of Brother Henry C. Tilton, Jr.; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. R. FELDMANN,

Asbury Park, N. J.

Press Secretary

Harry Thomas Grimes, L. U. No. 1310

Initiated April 10, 1941, in L. U. No. 121

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1310, record the death of our friend and Brother, Harry Thomas Grimes; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. P. YODER,

Washington, D. C.

For the Committee

John A. Garrity, L. U. No. 1317

Reinitiated January 22, 1945

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1317, I. B. E. W., record the death of one of our most beloved Brothers, John A. Garrity, on February 24, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence one minute at a meeting of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication and also be recorded in the minutes of the local.

CLYDE M. TARR,

MALCOLM R. HORTON,

A. A. DODGE,

Portland, Maine.

Committee

Rudolph B. York, L. U. No. 1326

Initiated September 25, 1942

Eugene Moore, L. U. No. 1326

Initiated October 9, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. 1326, record the death of our departed friends and Brothers, Rudolph B. York and Eugene Moore; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers' for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEO G. PORTER,

Bangor, Maine.

Recording Secretary

J. George Wick, L. U. No. 1338

Initiated January 22, 1943

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of Local Union No. 1338, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, George Wick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. HOOGHERHYDE,

Paterson, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Aloysius F. McKenzie, L. U. No. 1392

Initiated July 16, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Aloysius F. McKenzie; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McKenzie, Local Union No. B-1392, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother McKenzie and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1392 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1392 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HARRY AMSTEIN,

RAY JACOT,

W. E. BODEKER,

Gary, Ind.

Committee

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
508	W. P. Osborne	\$300.00
I. O. (156)	L. W. Gordon	650.00
466	J. A. Meeker	1,000.00
420	W. F. Lowell	650.00
I. O. (3)	Charles Costa	300.00
I. O. (48)	H. C. Tietze	300.00
1248	F. C. Tyler	850.00
I. O. (1219)	R. H. Ogg	1,000.00
I. O. (212)	M. C. Welsenborn	1,000.00
95	R. W. Howard	825.00
I. O. (35)	B. F. Hooton	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	A. J. Lundberg	1,000.00
I. O. (428)	C. Yowell	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	D. R. Lempla	300.00
6	C. E. Saue	1,000.00
I. O. (396)	M. J. Walsh	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	John C. Morrissey	1,000.00
11	Edward Anderson	300.00
701	R. W. Seymour	1,000.00
1228	H. O. Worthley	300.00
17	G. V. Walsh	1,000.00
160	H. M. Davis	1,000.00
302	G. A. Mann	1,000.00
862	Matthew R. Coppins	300.00
125	Thomas L. Wierschem	475.00
I. O. (309)	Robert P. Davis	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	J. Tiltzsky	1,000.00
277	Charles Dauphin	1,000.00
103	Leo M. Fay	1,000.00
I. O. (195)	Frank Eisenbach	1,000.00
278	William Ray Forsyth	650.00
I. O. (17)	J. E. Packard	1,000.00
11	Jesse S. Bowker	300.00
665	Jesse R. Beckwith	1,000.00
134	William J. Buttner	1,000.00
I. O. (325)	Alonzo William Boles	1,000.00
46	Francis E. Wright	1,000.00
134	John Munch	1,000.00
I. O. (732)	W. B. Slaughter	475.00
6	W. P. Dunker	1,000.00
I. O. (26)	Christopher G. Forney	1,000.00
271	W. R. Cobb	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	Clemence Carlson	475.00
483	Roy H. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (141)	Frank N. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (570)	E. C. Russell	500.00
304	John I. Wallen	1,000.00
134	H. Schleiden	1,000.00
77	C. G. Lewis	1,000.00
134	Al Vonder	1,000.00
323	T. P. Hussey	1,000.00
I. O. (304)	J. J. Jackson	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	T. Barrows	1,000.00
I. O. (342)	R. W. Kirkman	475.00
846	P. B. Huddleston	650.00
263	W. M. Cannon	300.00
I. O. (292)	R. G. Dusk	1,000.00
I. O. (995)	Archie T. Burks	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	Richard R. Thompson	300.00
166	Curt Flicker	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Orville C. Christopherson	1,000.00
I. O. (156)	A. R. Temple	650.00
I. O. (18)	J. L. Ryan	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	J. B. Squibb	825.00
531	D. V. Nipple	475.00
430	A. Bounds	300.00
3	E. M. Anderson	1,000.00
I. O. (429)	H. H. Spears	475.00
127	E. McCusker	300.00
177	T. L. O'Grady	475.00
332	B. V. Smith	1,000.00
953	A. J. Smith	475.00
602	M. H. Boyd	300.00
I. O. (38)	H. L. Mencke	475.00
434	J. S. Nunez	475.00
719	A. Boisvert	825.00
441	Joseph A. Trendle	1,000.00
9	M. J. O'Connell	1,000.00
744	C. B. Nagle	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	William H. Matthies	1,000.00
302	Julian Luna	300.00
494	John D. Corville	1,000.00
51	Ralph L. Padgett	1,000.00
357	V. Aldrich	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	I. Smith	1,000.00
850	F. A. Mayes	475.00
164	R. H. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	F. Kessler	1,000.00
I. O. (1002)	J. N. Reese, Jr.	475.00
I. O. (508)	J. P. Dyer	475.00
I. O. (445)	A. I. Ecklund, Jr.	650.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
1310	H. T. Grimes	650.00
494	W. A. Leslie	1,000.00
L. O. (640)	W. L. Hodge	300.00
2	A. H. Hensing	300.00
48	William C. Yound	300.00
744	C. T. Nonemaker	1,000.00
L. O. (268)	F. K. Burns	1,000.00
51	E. Westervelt	1,000.00
L. O. (412)	N. Richardson	650.00
3	B. H. Mitchell	475.00
16	Harry Dearing	475.00
277	A. Santapia	300.00
L. O. (76)	William A. Garges	475.00
51	F. R. Crane	825.00
L. O. (52)	F. Wilson	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	C. F. Miller	1,000.00
1392	A. F. McKenzie	1,000.00
7	J. W. Fettes	1,000.00
9	William J. Beady	1,000.00
3	James A. Frawley	1,000.00
9	James F. O'Connor	1,000.00
L. O. (41)	J. B. Chambers	1,000.00
1147	H. O. Beadle	650.00
263	A. J. Haupt	1,000.00
98	C. J. Guenther	1,000.00
103	P. S. McCarthy	1,000.00
779	Alex Rogers	150.00
48	Frank Merrill	150.00
196	Joseph O. Perreault	150.00
51	William W. Dunning	150.00
48	Mary J. Noonan	150.00
48	John A. Menzies	150.00
L. O. (492)	Henry M. Bladworth	1,000.00
108	Tom Vest	150.00
48	George P. Humphreys	150.00
46	John L. Downing	150.00
739	Lee T. Oldfather	150.00
561	Charles O. Laliberté	825.00
L. O. (213)	W. J. Doherty	1,000.00
73	James M. Kyle	150.00
		\$95,775.00

BRAZIL, LOYAL STATE

(Continued from page 157)

to be standardized. At present Brazil has both direct and alternating current, and some electric systems operate on frequencies of 50 cycles, while others run on 60-cycle frequencies. Because the power is not standardized, the systems can't supplement each other to keep the flow of power even. Nor can transmission tie-ins be used if a line is put out of commission, unless a connecting line is available operating on the same frequency.

Brazil will have to manufacture more electric equipment. She has about 35 manufacturers of small electrical equipment, such as small motors, wire and cables, transformers, insulators, small switches, incandescent lamps, and radio equipment. But these manufacturers have to import copper, zinc, silicon-steel sheets, ball bearings, tool steel, compounds for making plastic insulators and molded goods, radio tubes, consumer meters, and instruments for switch panels and standards.

Until Brazil can manufacture some of her own heavy electrical equipment, her gradually growing industries will be held back in their utilization of electric power. For example, the electric furnaces used in her aluminum and alloy steel plants have had to be imported, some from the United States. Electrodes, too, have been imported, for although Brazil has plenty of graphite and carbon she lacks some materials and the necessary skills to make electrodes for electric furnaces.

Once Brazil has overcome these obstacles and built up her hydroelectric power system, she will experience three main economic advantages:

1. The dams and reservoirs needed for hydro-power can also be used to make navigable many rivers which now are not navigable, and freighters can travel on them. A large river development, similar to our own TVA in scope, has already been planned by the government of Brazil for her big San Francisco River valley.

2. If Brazil fully utilizes her electric power, she can partially solve one problem retarding the development of her transportation system—lack of good coal to run her locomotives. As Mr. Cooke remarks, the Brazilians may even make their own electric locomotives which are efficient in hauling freight up steep grades.

3. Ample electric power can help Brazil become an industrial nation. To a large extent she can run her factories by electricity rather than by imported coal and petroleum, and she can improve and modernize not only her manufactures of iron and steel products but also her textile, chemical, paper, and rubber industries.

To build a balanced economy through industrialization based on steel and hydroelectric power, Brazil needs skilled workers and tech-

nically trained experts and engineers. According to Mr. Cooke, Brazil's manpower, including even the poor farm workers and migrants living in the back country, possess the energy and the ability to learn how to build and run complicated machines, but for so long Brazil has been denied access to the technical "know-how" developed by other industrial nations that she lacks the trained workers, managers, and experts needed to build and operate power plants, foundries, and factories.

Solving this problem will require a remodeling and expansion of the school system, from the primary schools on up to special trade schools. Some years ago Brazil established a magnificently housed, adequately equipped National Technical School in Rio de Janeiro, but in 1943 Mr. Cooke found it less than half occupied by students and its machines rusting from disuse. Brazil needs thousands of schools, especially rural ones, to supply the primary education needed as a foundation for higher education and for further technical training.

Another hindrance to industrialization in Brazil is the lack of independent, skilled trade unions. To the extent that Brazilian workers are organized at all, they have been included, along with employers, in quasi-public trade associations called "syndicates," which are regulated closely by the Government as to election of officers, organization and salaries of the syndicate directors, handling of syndicate funds, and settlement of industrial disputes and complaints of members against their officers. Government delegates are present at meetings of the members, and the syndical labor agreements must be approved by the Federal Government before they are effective. According to Brazil's Constitution, workers are "free" to form professional or trade associations; but the Government recognizes only one syndicate in an occupation in a single locality, and only this officially recognized syndicate, including employers and employees, can represent the trade in its dealings with the Government.

As Mr. Cooke points out, building up a spirit of initiative and responsibility is important to the modern industrial worker, and the type of Governmentally controlled organization which has developed does not seem well adapted to stimulating the interest of workers in improving their skills, taking pride in the quality of work done, and increasing productivity.

FIRST QUARTER MEETING

(Continued from page 182)

After considering the proposal submitted by International Vice President Boyle it was decided that it was not necessary to amend the law as proposed, as the matter is adequately covered by the Constitution.

The matter of the Western Union Telegraph Company's bargaining unit was before the council. Files were produced to show that the jurisdiction of the I. B. E. W. has been fully protected.

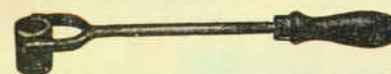
The Committee on Audit, D. W. Tracy and William G. Shord, reported that they had examined the I. B. E. W. audit report for the fourth quarter of 1944, and the E. W. B. A. audit report for the last half of 1944, as made by the firm of Wayne Kendrick and Company, certified public accountants who are employed by the council, and that they found that all accounts checked and that the records were in order. On motion carried, the report of the committee was approved, the audit for the I. B. E. W. was ordered filed and the chairman and secretary of the council were directed to present the E. W. B. A. audit committee report to the trustees of that organization when they convened for their regular meeting.

International President Brown reported on his trip to the Pacific Coast, and on his other activities since our last council meeting.

International Secretary Bugniazet and the council reported on their activities in their respective districts since the last council meeting.

It was regularly moved and seconded, that In-

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ternational Secretary Bugniazet communicate with all parties having matters before the Executive Council, and advise them of our action on same. Motion carried.

All of the business presented to the council having been disposed of, the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. A. MANNING,

Secretary.

J. L. McBRIDE,

Chairman Pro Tem.

TOP POLICY

(Continued from page 164)

were followed by a like number of I. B. E. W. members six weeks later. Upon completion of the course, the members return to their local unions and conduct training sessions for the other members of the local. In addition to this course in electronics, over 100 other groups, composed of employers and employees, are conducting classes in electronics, with the assistance of vocational authorities, electrical engineers and local joint apprenticeship committees.

We sincerely believe that the progressive steps taken by these two organizations in the electrical industry mark a new era in labor-management relations which will prove of benefit not only to those directly concerned but to the consumer as well.

HOLMES WIN

(Continued from page 164)

ard O'Hara, L. U. 3, William Ross, John Mulligan, Albert Myers, Arthur Hargrave, William Downey, Robert E. McNulty, Kathryn M. Doyle, Marie McAvinnia, Fred Thal, Dalice T. Robbins, John Harty, Peter Brennan, L. U. 3, Naftel Bedsole, L. U. 3.

Tremendous strides have been made in the past few years by the employees of the firms who have collective bargaining agreements with Local Union No. 3. These include the American District Telegraph, Automatic Fire Alarm, Consolidated Fire Alarm and Central Signal Stations.

Now that complete organization in this industry has been accomplished, the workers can look forward to the necessary reforms and improvements that will make it possible to establish in this branch of the industry the highest possible wages, the best possible conditions and the necessary united action for future protection. They also look forward, and will be glad to assist, in the organization under the I. B. E. W. banner of all workers engaged in the Electric Protection Industry in all cities throughout the United States and Canada.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY** For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON** The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A.C. and D.C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. **READ FOR PROFIT!**



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THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, New York, N.Y.
Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EEE**

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 172)

room will dramatize it and make it come alive. A friend of mine has a lovely room with pale green walls and green carpets, and has used shades of rust and peach in her slip covers and drapes. But here and there throughout the room is a bright splash of yellow—in a flower print picture on the wall, in the cigarette box on the coffee table, yellow flowers in a clear glass vase—yellow books on her table. Another friend has done the same thing with cherry red in her predominantly blue room—red coats on the men in a hunting scene picture, cherry red needlepoint on her footstool, red bowl filled with white flowers on her mantel. Those rooms are warm and alive and bright.

Next, I can't begin to tell you what curtains and drapes and slip covers can do for a room. It doesn't matter what you make them of—it's the colors that count—all of which proves that you don't have to have money to create beauty. With a few gallons of paint (keep in mind the cold and warm water paints so easily applied) and some cheap, bright material, you can work wonders.

A poor-relations friend of mine came to live with her richer relatives. Her room was a nice size and it had a rather nice blue carpet on the floor, and the furniture was dark and well-made, but it looked horrible—straight, stringy curtains in a dark ecru—walls papered in a huge, ugly design, skimpy pink bedspread with bureau scarves

to match. She asked if she could do it over, and her relatives said "sure, it was hers to do with as she liked." She saved up \$20 and then she "went to town." She painted the room in a soft shade of blue. She bought quantities of cheap white material and made billowy tie-back curtains. From the same material she made bureau scarves with a wide, full ruffle around the edge, and these she starched till they were stiff and crisp. She bought cheap material—white background with little pink flowers and green leaves—that looked like chintz but wasn't, and made drapes and a bedspread with a full-ruffled skirt. With some plain material in a lovely rose shade, she made a cover for the old quilt that lay across the foot of her bed. She emphasized this rose color in some little rose flower vases and a pin tray from the ten-cent store and she and all the relatives were enchanted with the transformed room. Now she's helping them do over their whole house, and she's fast becoming everybody's favorite person.

I'd like to go on and on and talk about more color schemes and lighting, balance, glamorous accessories, interesting touches for bathrooms and bedrooms, but, as always, our space is limited and I'll have to stop. Perhaps we can take some details on decorating from time to time in future issues and elaborate on them. Until then, "Happy planning!"

CLIPPER DAYS

(Continued from page 156)

need for effective cooperation between all organized groups is clearly apparent."

The United States Chamber of Commerce lists the American Federation of Labor as an organization interested in foreign trade. Other prominent organizations interested in foreign trade as listed by the Department of Commerce are National Foreign Trade Council, National Council of American Importers, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, Council on Foreign Relations, Foreign Policy Association, American Bankers Association and American Farm Bureau Federation.

The last years of reasonably normal pre-war foreign trade of all nations were 1937-1938. In 1937, as customarily, the United States was the nation's largest exporter and ranked second in the world's import trade, with well over 10 per cent in each case.

In total foreign trade, first place went, as usual, to the United Kingdom. If the trade of all nations within the British Empire were added together, their total for 1937 would be approximately 25 per cent of the world's exports of \$13 billion, and 30 per cent of total imports of \$14 billion.

The annual average of world foreign trade for the peak period of 1926-1930 was \$31 billion of exports and \$33 billion of imports. In the low year of 1934, totals were \$11 billion of exports and \$12 billion of imports.

Pre-war world trade statistics on more than 100 countries are presented in Department of Commerce statistical reports on foreign trade. In 1937, the leading 10 exporter nations had approximately 60 per cent of the world's total; the first 10 importing countries had 63 per cent. The 31 countries listed had, roughly, 85 per cent of the world's total foreign trade.

BRETTON WOODS

(Continued from page 160)

means of subsidies. But if this means reducing imports that are essential to the economic activity of the country, the result probably will be a reduction in its standard of living and the payment of lower wages. Such practices also tend to disrupt international trade. Prior to this war, Germany restricted imports and boosted exports by artificial means; this practice was followed by other countries, with the result that international trade became clogged.

The International Fund and the International Bank would help countries which experience difficulty in making their international payments. It would give them a breathing spell in which they could try to improve the technical efficiency of their industries or find new industries to develop. Such a gradual improvement in their economies would mean less transitional unemployment for their workers and the avoidance of low wages resulting from poorly balanced economic conditions.

Only by avoiding unemployment and low wages can international trade be maintained at a high level. Otherwise the people of a country won't have the income needed to buy enough goods produced within its own borders or enough imports from other countries to keep world economic conditions prosperous.

The fund and the bank can be of service beyond the reconstruction period. After the first spurt of economic activity following the war, the problem will be to sustain full economic activity throughout the world. If, in any part of the world, maladjustments occur and a depression gets a start, the effects will be felt ultimately by every nation. If such an economic decline were to begin in one or two countries, the fund and the bank, by liberal policies of handling foreign exchange and of making loans, could ease the situation and help to stop the depression.

The Bretton Woods agreements, which must be ratified by our Congress before the United States is committed to them, by stimulating full, productive activity throughout the world, have an important bearing upon two problems of great interest to labor: (1) the achieving and sustaining of full employment and (2) the maintenance of peace once it is reestablished. In the latter sense, then, what Congress decides to do about the Bretton Woods agreements is related directly to whatever agreements emerge from the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations on world security. Unless prosperous economic conditions and reasonably full employment can be achieved and sustained throughout the world, peace will be precarious, even though the United Nations succeed in establishing some form of world organization aimed to keep that peace by international action.

NEW DAY

(Continued from page 161)

labor union is inadvisable. Such a promise is necessarily coerced and its exaction is born of lack of confidence. It therefore destroys at the outset the willingness and loyalty out of which the cooperative spirit must grow and engenders instead either apathy and servility or a covert hostility. It promotes secret association apt to flame into violence. Furthermore, the trend of the courts is to the opinion that such a promise is against public policy and hence unenforceable."

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11, INCLUDING MARCH 10, 1945

L. U. B-1- 168204 168219 B-42430 462476 B-50367 606192 607471 607288 B-72824 728265 826912 826939 827294 827414 985226 985240 B-2- 87818 87823 67671 676959 67850 678900 B-3- 720353 A 76025 76056 A 76064 76082 A 76501 76502 OA 35536 35563 OA 35623 35683 XG 84482 84485 XG 1574 1652 B 1139 1147 B 1201 1238 BW 15893 16000 BW 16559 16692 BW 16801 17200 B 7577 7583 B 8001 8123 93323 93327 B-5- 54191 54510 119227 119229 B-6- 13216 132760 B 30331 303720 B 34571 345904 B 47863 47865 B 48810 488250 115101 115180 151278 151261 514406 514500 156001 156116 517971 518193 519361 519750 B 51946 519555 556992 557098 B 558341 558590 B 70741 708000 B 70854 708699 B 71325 713472 B 72033 720572 B 77775 777915 828983 828985 989221 989469 989848 989846 999728 999732 630345 858188 858277 512006 512016 513022 513036 630838 738165 738178 826005 826093 897911 897926 991342 991355 B-9- 586227 586267 959791 959805 806173 806188 B-10- 107282 107285 B 192331 212443 212462 B 217154 217184 B 217770 217787 227131 227210 248259 248330 378540 378675 380591 380790 385501 385505 421956 421986 504316 504330 612157 612235 650594 650750 672614 672617 B 734877 734878 758213 758225 939859 939861 B 948881 947009 914727 914736 989961 990000 12- 329362 329403 797405 B-16- 141673 141705 B 398251 398435 B 564926 564945 618001 618270 B 804683 804750 848766 849000 989309 989566 B-17- 203309 680093 680250 681001 681360 B 723748 724021 B-18- 107865 107984 B 586430 586719 765216 765217 810345 811196 148861 208410 208500 885001 885077 B-23- 9431 9547 109501 109835 675611 675750 B 686263 686265 780870 780871 B-25- 255742 255750 B 256801 256842 283851 283887 28541 28761 111620 111628 26- 25501 25575 B-30- 614107 626690 626731 B 652636 652657 709973 B-31- 147001 147039 B 273490 737516 B 808669 808738 871702 872250 985083	L. 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ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT

(Continued from page 165)

902 2-inch tube, using constants and wiring diagram contained in tube carton.

6J7 can be substituted for NC6 where obtainable, although 6C6 operation is more stable; 57 tube can be substituted for 6C6 with filament voltage change.

885 can be substituted for 884, and 2.5 volt filament voltage used instead 6.3 volt.

R1 and R2—Intensity and focus control potentiometers should be insulated from panel with washers.

Power transformer should be universal type, with 2.5 volt, 906 filament and primary winding shielded magnetically.

Additional reference: *Radio News*, December, 1944—"Remodeling of National Union Oscilloscope."

Component Parts List

C1-.5 mf	1,500 V	(H gain)
C2-.5 mf	600 V	R7-4 meg. pot.
C3-.8 mf	150 V	(Freq. vernier)
C4-.4 mf	475 V	R8-15 K pot.
C5-.4 mf	475 V	(Synch.)
C6-.05 mf	400 V	R9-100 K ½ watt
C7-.05 mf	400 V	R10-620 K 1 watt
C8-.25 mf	400 V	R11-360 K 1 watt
C9-.25 mf	400 V	R12-850 ohms ½ watt
C10-.25 mf	400 V	R13-10 K 3 watt
C11-.25 mf	400 V	R13A-10 K 3 watt
C12-.05 mf	400 V	R14-25 K 10 watt
C13-.2 mf	400 V	R15-5 meg. ½ watt
C14-.04 mf	400 V	R16-5 meg. ½ watt
C15-.01 mf	400 V	R17-82 K 1 watt
C16-.0025 mf	500 V	R18-1 meg. ½ watt
C17-600 mmf	500 V	R19-500 K ½ watt
C18-125 mmf	500 V	R20-850 ohms ½ watt
C19- 50 mmf	1,200 V	R21-100,000 ohms 1 watt
C20- 25 mf	50 V	R22-1 meg. ½ watt
C21-.003 mf	500 V	R23-100 K ½ watt
C22-.004 mf	500 V	R24-1 K 1-2 watt
C23-.1 mf	1,000 V	R25-100 K 3 watt
C24-.1 mf	1,600 V	R26-500 K 1 watt
F1-1 ampere fuse		R27-10 K ½ watt
L1-10.5 henries choke		K=1,000 ohms
L2 and 3-60 mh Rf coil		S1-SPST switch (Power)
R1-200 K pot. (Intensity)		(ganged with S1)
R2-500 K pot. (Focus)		(ganged with R1)
R3-4 Meg. pot. (V position)		S2-SPDT rotary switch (Horiz)
R4-4 meg. pot. (H position)		S3-SPDT rotary switch (Sync)
R5-1 meg. pot. (V gain)		S4-SP7T rotary switch (Freq)
R6-4 meg. pot.		T1-power transformer

Cathode-Ray Oscillograph

Operating Instructions

General Specifications

Power Supply Ratings

Voltage	115 a.c.
Frequency	40-60 cycles
Power Consumption	50 watts
Fuse Protection	1 ampere

Operating Limits

Deflection sensitivity (with max. ampl.)	
Vertical	0.80 r.m.s. volts/inch

Horizontal -----0.65 r.m.s. volts/inch
Deflection sensitivity direct connection to 906 tube plates--30 r.m.s. volts/inch
Input Characteristics

Vertical amplifier-----1 megohm
Horizontal amplifier-----0.8 megohm
Volt. gain, vertical ampl.-----43 times
Volt. gain, hor. ampl.-----55 times
Freq. range of amplifiers--5 to 100,000 "sinusoidal" c.p.s.
Freq. range of timing axis--15 to 30,000 "sawtooth" c.p.s.

Max. allowable a.c. voltage input to amplifiers -----250 volts
Max. allowable d.c. voltage input to amplifiers -----400 volts
D.c. voltage delivered by high volt. section of power supply-----1,100 volts
D.c. voltage delivered by low volt. section of power supply-----415 volts

Tubes and Functions

1-type 80 Half-wave Rectifier
1-type 80 Full-wave Rectifier
1-type 6C6 Vertical Amplifier
1-type 6C6 Horizontal Amplifier
1-DuMont type 884 Saw-tooth Oscillator
1-type 906 Cathode-ray tube

I will be glad to furnish any additional information to the members of the I. B. E. W. on the construction of this scope. Address inquiries to

F. D. SCHUNCK,

I. B. E. W. Industrial Electronic Division,
1515 West Wisconsin Avenue,
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

FOLLOWING PROCEDURES

(Continued from page 166)

therefore, to consider this possibility favorably and carefully, and to notify the board promptly if they are willing to proceed in this manner. It eliminates the necessity of arranging for a hearing officer or panel—which are not always immediately available—and enables the board to move promptly into consideration of the case.

6. If oral hearing is believed essential to its case, the union is urged to have its case heard by a single hearing officer rather than by a panel.

In some instances, of course, it is necessary for a case to be heard orally and formally in addition to the submission of written briefs. Where hearings are necessary to carry out the sound provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act, the board provides the parties with adequate opportunity to present all their facts and arguments in order that it may reach a fair and equitable decision.

If union officials believe oral hearing is vital to the case of the employees they represent, it will be in the interest of speed and economy if they will consent to having it heard by a single hearing officer. The board has found that, on the average, hearing-officer cases are decided in far less time than panel cases.

A panel consists of three persons, one representing the public; one from labor; and one from industry, designated to hear the case and arrive at a joint recommendation.

It is sometimes difficult to find three such properly qualified people available on the same date, and there may be delays in obtaining their services. When they finally are brought together and have heard a case, the chairman, who is the public member, prepares a report and recommendation and submits them to the labor and industry members. If they agree, or even if only one of them agrees, a majority opinion is obtained and the report is submitted to the board. If both disagree, then the dissenting members must make other reports and submit them to the board. Sometimes it is necessary for many of these procedures to be handled by mail, although the board strongly discourages this in the interests of speed. Nevertheless, the panel obviously takes more time than that required by a single hearing officer in hearing a case and making recommendations.

In hearing-officer cases, one man is designated from the public to hear the case. Whenever possible, hearing officers are selected from fields which have given them qualifications especially suited to settling disputes. They may be, for example, lawyers experienced in board policies and procedures, members of the American Arbitration Association, or some mediatory group. Public members and staff specialists of the board may also serve as hearing officers, and are more readily available than panel members.

Since a hearing officer represents the interests of neither labor nor industry, his recommendation is unbiased and impartial. But bear in mind: the actual decision in a hearing-officer case, as in a panel case, is made by the board members themselves—labor, industry, and public—so that tripartite consideration of all cases is automatically guaranteed. The hearing officer listens to the case, assembles the evidence, weeds out aspects not pertinent to the case, and then presents his report to the board, which may accept, modify or even reject his recommendations.

The board itself is doing everything it can to speed settlement of disputes cases, and to co-operate with unions and employers. It is currently in the midst of a drive to clean up the back-log of these cases, and is doing so in several ways.

In some instances, where one of the members of a panel is unable to complete his consideration of the report within five days after its submission to him, action by a majority of the panel may be adequate for sending the report on to the parties. Since shortage of panel chairmen is a bottleneck to speedy disposition of cases, the board is putting on a campaign to obtain additional public members. In some instances, it may be feasible to use hearing officers as panel chairmen.

In cases in which wages are an important issue, wage stabilization staff members are being used as panel assistants. All regional board facilities are made available to panel chairmen, including those of the Legal Division, Wage Stabilization Division, Administrative Services and Information, as well as the Disputes Division.

As a further step in its current drive to reduce the backlog of dispute cases, the board is having a series of conferences with panel chairmen to emphasize speed, application of uniform procedures, and to exchange ideas and experiences.

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Democracy is bound to no single economic structure and views all economic machineries as but instruments; liberalism has become little more than the ethos and rationale of capitalism, and the perpetuation of that economic system it has conceived as an end in itself.

EMMET JOHN HUGHES

in "The Church and the Liberal Society"

